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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Centralizes Its Relief

Supreme Court Gets Gold Case

Saar Police Halt Hot Clashes

Hauptmann Is Directly Accused

Yale Leads in Rhodes Scholars

New England Offers Summer

THE British Government assumes the maintenance of every able-bodied wage-earner in the country whose normal earning is less than $25 a week. The Unemployment Assistance Board becomes responsible for 17,000,000 workers, 4,000,000 of whom are not eligible for unemployment insurance. Rates, which have been decried by the Labor Party, allow 24 shillings a week ($5.92) for a man and his wife, plus varying allowances for children. The insured worker who has exhausted his right to the dole will no longer be thrown upon the poor law for relief. Sir Henry Betterton, chairman of the new board, says the new set-up makes for equality of treatment and uniform administration, divorcing relief cases from politics —As the American Government draws away from direct national relief the British Government goes deeper into it.

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¶ Washington sees the New Deal in a defensive plea before the Supreme Court, which nullified it on the oil production control provision. Attorney General Cummings argues before the nine judges the validity of the clause under which President Roosevelt abrogated the gold payment provision in bonds of an estimated value of $100,000,000,000. The contention is that national safety forced substitution of other values. Many Americans have been troubled at this Government solution. Shortsightedness drew the nation into the situation—Was apparent repudiation of a solemn promise the only way out?

* * *

¶ Saarbrücken, with the plebiscite close at hand, witnesses comedies and incipient tragedies. Adherents of the Saar remaining under the League distribute papers in Waterloo Street, adherents of Germany swarm forth, and the civil police stop a lively pitched battle. Many voters have disqualified themselves by passionate displays of preferences in violation of the rules. Any little incident touches off a circus of emotions. But after all the degree of order is remarkable—A man who didn't feel the excitement of deciding his own nationality wouldn't be quite normal.

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¶ Flemington, N. J., sees important events unfold in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnaping of the Lindbergh child. Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, who negotiated the futile ransom transaction in a cemetery, positively identifies Hauptmann as the mysterious "John" to whom he paid the money. Amandus Hochmuth, 87-year-old neighbor of the Lindberghs at Hopewell, identifies Hauptmann as a man he saw driving in a green automobile close to the Lindbergh house on the day of the crime—This surprise witness lifts the trial out of the status of a circumstantial evidence case.

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¶ Yale leads American colleges with four of its students on the list of 32 Rhodes scholars-elect for 1935. Harvard is second with three, Princeton third with two. Twenty-three other schools have one each on the list announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. The awards, made on scholastic attainment, character, physical vigor and potential leadership, give the winners two years at Oxford with a yearly stipend of £400. Outstanding students get a third year—Cecil Rhodes' dream of setting an indissoluble educational link in American-British understanding becomes a gratifying reality.

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¶ Chicago judges declare war on "criminals in short pants" who hide behind juvenile laws. Chief Justice Denis E. Sullivan of the criminal court prepares law amendments giving the court jurisdiction over boys at 15 instead of at 17. He would lower the age limit on girls from 18 to 17. State's Attorney Courtney backs this action when the ringleader of a convicted robber band escapes because of his youth while his aides go to prison. Most current crime is said to be committed by persons under 20—Is it youth or youth's parents and friends that should be haled before the outraged law?

* * *

¶ New England prepares to stress its summertime attractiveness. Tourist trade is already next to textiles, 3,000,000 visitors annually spending $500,000,000. But more tourists can be made happy. New roads built to give employment are found to open up remote beauty spots surprisingly. The New England Council drafts plans to spend an additional $1,000,000 in advertising, the six states contributing in the ratio of their recreational facilities, which are valued at $550,000,000. New England will bid the world come enjoy its picturesqueness and balmy summer climate—It never suspects that the New Englander himself is an absorbingly interesting study to most of those who come.

Test In Senate Indorses Entry In World Court

Committee Votes 14 to 7 for Adherence Under Root Protocols

Party Lines Broken

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—In what may be the decisive next-to-last stage in its checkered 12-year history, the resolution for immediate American adherence to the World Court, with reservations, was today favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The committee's vote, 14 to 7, reveals a solid nucleus of opposition which will be heard in Senate debate. But the majority leader, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, firmly announced that he would bring the matter to the Senate floor as soon as possible, and with the force of President Roosevelt's approval behind it, the Democratic majority is expected to consummate the long pending step.

But the issue is not entirely partisan. One of the chief opponents of court membership is Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, while among those who favor membership are several Republican and Progressive stalwarts.

Reed's Reservation

Court membership is proposed through the medium of the Root protocols, negotiated by Elihu Root, former American Secretary of State and leading European jurists, and subsequently accepted by the court members. To these, however, the Foreign Relations Committee added a resolution introduced originally by ex-Senator David A. Reed, (R) Pennsylvania. This provides:

"Said protocol is ratified with the clear understanding that the Permanent Court of International Justice shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

The reservation is not expected to create difficulty, since a large measure of the same veto authority is already held to inhere in league members through the requirements of unanimous vote on vital matters before the League Council. In practical international politics, therefore, the resolution is held to be unimportant, but in practical internal politics it is very useful in making possible a favorable Senate vote.

Accompanying the favorable decision of the Foreign Relations Committee was a flood of encouraging world news.

Davis Presents Reports

First in tangible importance, making a deep impression on informed circles here, was the Franco-Italian accord, although Norman H. Davis's reports to the State Department and White House held out unexpected encouragement for a naval agreement with Japan within a year. Not only do authorities expect the Mussolini-Laval agreement to tend to stabilize the continental situation, but they look for reflected benefits in the world naval deadlock.

The Latin powers, they feel, have conclusively answered the menace raised by King Alexander's assassination, and proved that harmony in the Mediterranean—even at the expense of Afghanistan—is after all possible. Incidental maybe an adjustment of the naval disagreement between Paris and Rome, with resultant pressure upon Britain, Japan, and the United States to agree on their own fleets.

Franco-Italian Moves

But more important, Washington has had its own divergences with recent German policy, mostly in the commercial and financial field, and it watches with eagerness Franco-Italian moves to neutralize disruptive influences, whether in a threat to the independence of Austria or too-rapid and reckless rearmament.

The question of speedy German rearmament comes home to roost in Washington also and lends point

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Vast Homestead Project Is Planned For Mojave Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

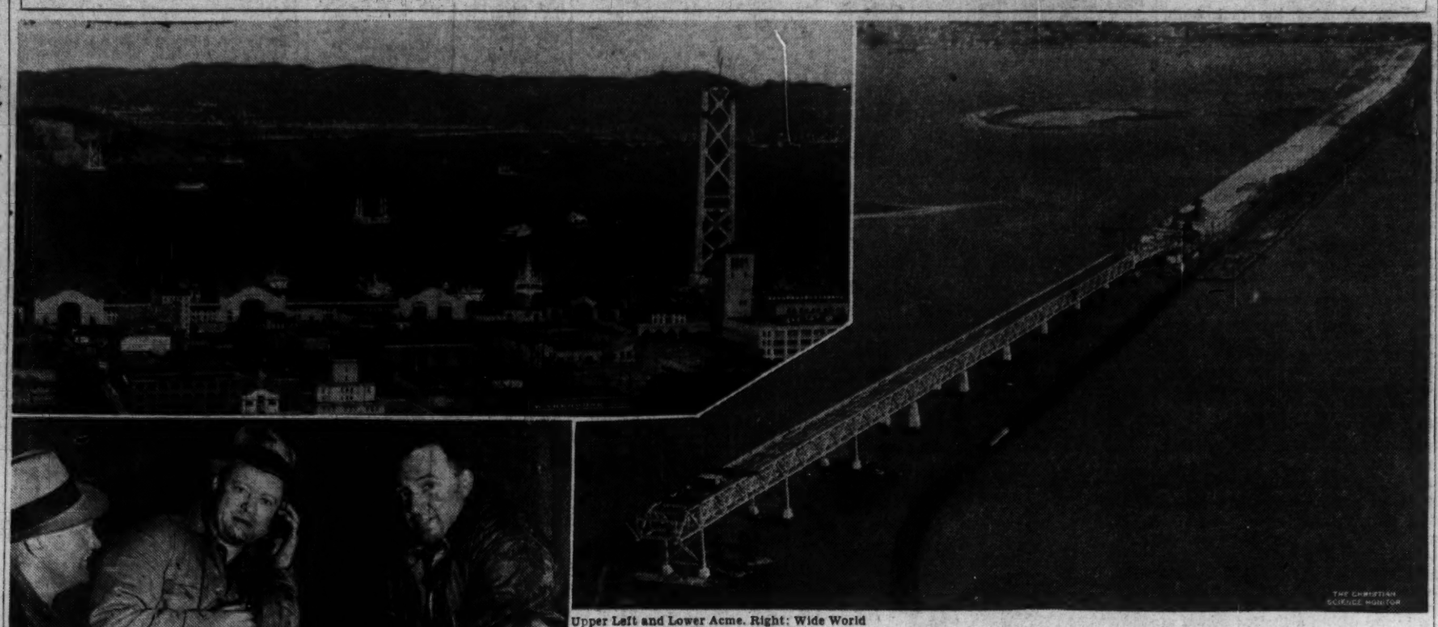
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Applying the subsistence homestead plan on a vast scale, the State Emergency Relief Administration here has just completed detailed specifications for the creation of an entirely new community—20,000 persons on 65,000 acres of arable land in the Mojave River Valley, 60 miles north of here.

This undertaking, officially designated as a co-operative agricultural and industrial project, will be presented to the 1935 California Legislature by the SERA. The Legislature will be asked to recommend it for federal approval. It is estimated that its development would cost $16,000,000 in federal funds and would require the labor of 4000 unemployed persons for two years.

Most of the major features of the current national rehabilitation program are involved in the project. Most immediate would be the employment of labor necessary to prepare the new colony. Fertile but undeveloped land would be put to productive use.

Once established, the new colony would supply dairy products to the Los Angeles metropolitan market.

The Tie That Binds Reaches Out Across San Francisco Bay



Upper Left and Lower Acme. Right: Wide World

East Bay Bridge, Companion to Golden Gate Span, Steadily Grows

Upper Left—Waterfront in Vicinity of San Francisco Anchorage of the New Bay Span. Upper Right—View From the Air of Nine of Fourteen 288-Foot Spans in Place on the East Bay Crossing of the Bridge. Lower—Engineers 107 Feet Beneath the Bottom of the Pacific Ocean Study Foundation for One of the Piers of the Golden Gate Bridge and Telephone Information to Surface. Left to Right—Oscar Erickson, Underwater Inspection Foreman; Russell G. Cone, Resident Engineer, Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Districts, and Jack Graham, Construction Superintendent, Pacific Coast Bridge Company.

'Jafsie' Identifies Hauptmann as Man Receiving Ransom

Condon Describes to Jury the Events Leading to Payment of $50,000

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 9—Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon today identified Bruno Richard Hauptmann as the man with whom he negotiated the Lindbergh ransom and as the man to whom he later paid the ransom of $50,000.

From the witness stand in the trial of Hauptmann for the kidnaping and murder of baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., the elderly Bronx educator shook a finger and said:

"'John' is Bruno Richard Hauptmann."

Only a little later, after identifying notes exchanged between himself and the then mysterious "John," Dr. Condon added to his identification by saying that Hauptmann was the man who met him and sat on a bench with him for an hour in Van Cortland Park sometime before the ransom was paid.

Notes Identified

The notes he identified were the letter he received to an advertisement he inserted, and subsequent notes giving him directions, all of them bearing the strange "three-holed" symbol for signature.

The first letter acepted him as go-between and instructed him to insert an advertisement in a newspaper saying "money is redy." Enclosed with it was a note to Colonel Lindbergh, saying the kidnaper had accepted Dr. Condon as intermediary.

Dr. Condon examined the notes with meticulous care before he would identify them.

His first identification of Hauptmann came early in his testimony, Mr. Wilentz quickly leading him up to the night of April 2, 1932, when he drove with Colonel Lindbergh to St. Raymond's cemetery with $70,000 to meet the man known as "John."

Told of Conversation

Dr. Condon testified at length as to his conversation with "John" and efforts to get him to take him to the baby.

"That was all I wanted," Dr. Condon declared, "to take that baby back to its mother's arms."

"He said they'd flash a light from a boat," Dr. Condon went on. "And I said Colonel Lindbergh would go anywhere in a plane to recover his little child."

Dr. Condon continued, "he said he'd send me the baby's sleeping suit."

"Is this it?"

Mr. Wilentz handed him an exhibit.

"That is the baby's sleeping suit

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Golden Gate Span To Open in 1937, California Agrees

Highway Board to Build Northern Approach to Make This Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—The California Highway Commission will build the northern approaches to the Golden Gate Bridge in readiness for opening to traffic May 1, 1937.

This understanding was reached at a recent meeting of the commission with a group of civic leaders from all parts of the Redwood Empire and the Golden Gate bridge and highway district, although approximately $2,000,000 estimated as the cost of the project will not be "earmarked" in its entirety in the 1935-1937 biennial budget, it was said.

Meanwhile work is progressing on the second great project—the San Francisco-Oakland bridge across the bay. The four piers of the double suspension bridge connecting San Francisco to Yerba Buena Island are nearing completion, and nine of the 14 288-foot spans, which are to carry the road on from the island across the East Bay, are also finished. These two bridges will be connected by a tunnel through the rocky island itself.

The cost of this project is estimated at $75,000,000, as compared to $32,000,000 for the Golden Gate structure. The total length of the various spans of the bridge will be 17,040 feet. The central concrete pier connecting the two suspension spans between San Francisco and the island is to be 300 feet in height above the water, giving ample clearance for all vessels entering the harbor. The maximum depth of the piers below the water is 235 feet.

The bridge is to have two decks, one accommodating six traffic lanes and the other carrying interurban car tracks, truck roads, and possibly, at a later date, tracks for transcontinental trains.

Farmer to Make Glacier Then Turn Sun Loose to Water His Oregon Wheat Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The national forest service has given permission to T. C. Murray of Dufur, Ore., to build a five-acre glacier on national forest land adjacent to his backyard. The glacier is a dream of Mr. Murray who hopes to build up the heap of ice in the winter time and drain off the water in the summer time to irrigate his wheat farm east of Mount Hood.

He already diverts water from a small creek by means of a ditch, but he has found the water gets low in the summer. He wishes to divert the water this winter from his old ditch into a 14-inch concrete pipe, carry it along the ridge of a canyon for a distance of 1000 feet, having four outlets in the pipe. To the outlets Mr. Murray will attach spray guns arranged in such a way that the water will spray down the side of the canyon. He will do the spraying in freezing weather, creating a storage glacier. In the summer months, as the ice melts, the water will be carried to his wheat farm through the ditch at the foot of the canyon, he plans.

He has been advised by members of the engineering corps of Oregon State College that his glacier plan is feasible. He believes he can build up a bank of ice 50 feet thick on the five-acre canyon side during an ordinary winter. This would give him 10,890,000 cubic feet of ice.

"The forest service has had no experience with this sort of water storage, but upon advice of our engineers we are willing to issue the permit on an experimental basis," stated Foster Steel, assistant supervisor of Mt. Hood National Forest. "The agreement provides that the applicant will pay for all of the timber and other resources destroyed in connection with the use of the area involved. Payment would include reimbursement for timber cut in the clearing and for any damage done to roads or trails."

No charge will be made by the forest service for use of the land as long as the experiment remains on the noncommercial status.

Patronage Rules Post Office

Navy Yard Launches Destroyer

State Senate Deadlock Over

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Tague for Postmaster

William E. Hurley, the last major "career" postmaster in the United States so far as it is known, was today preparing to give up his post as Boston postmaster to the "political" appointment of Peter F. Tague —a Curley friend who has never held a post office position.

At once national interest was aroused by the appointment. Washington observers drew two conclusions: First, that the Administration has turned its back on earlier proposals to put the post office on civil service, and keep it out of politics. Second, that the Administration will listen to Governor Curley rather than to Senator Walsh in the matter of patronage—even when jobs are concerned that are traditionally the prerogative of the Senior Senator.

President Roosevelt, it was recalled, had earlier asked Postmaster General Farley to draw up a plan for putting the entire Post Office Department on civil service, and ending for al' time patronage appointments.

Mr. Hurley, the retiring career postmaster, worked his way up through the ranks from letter carrier, and has served in the department for 36 years. It was said of him 20 years ago, by a postmaster of opposite political party, that "Mr. Hurley has the broadest understanding and the keenest judgment about the service," of anyone in this area.

By all observers, the appointment was reckoned a significant patronage victory for Governor Curley—in his effort to wrest patronage control from Senator Walsh. The Curley New Deal connections, it was said, and his close co-operation with James Roosevelt, had prevailed. The present appointment was not deemed as important in itself, politically speaking, as it was an indicator of where the fountain of jobs will continue to flow.

Destroyer Launched

No sliding down the ways in the traditional fashion this morning was the launching of the new destroyer, John R. Monaghan, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Since the destroyer, latest addition to the United States fleet, was built at Charlestown's Drydock No. 1, all the builders had to do was to let in the water to float her off the cradles.

The Monaghan is a sister ship of the U. S. S. MacDonough, launched at the Navy Yard last August, and has not been assigned for duty. The Monaghan has a 1500-ton displacement, with a 34-foot beam and 10-foot draft.

All the way from Spokane, Wash., though, had come Miss Mary Frances Monaghan, 14, niece of Ensign John R. Monaghan, for whom the destroyer was named. Monaghan was killed in 1899 while on a landing party in Samoa to quell a native uprising. Miss Monaghan christened the new craft amid much tooting of navy tugs. The destroyer was borne away by tugs to another pier to be further conditioned for duty.

Filibuster Ends

At 2:45 p. m. this afternoon, the Massachusetts Senate was in caucus, with every indication that Senator James G. Moran would be elected president of the Senate within a few minutes.

His election, if it occurs as expected, will climax the long filibuster, in which the Democrats have steadily gained ground. While Senator Moran is a Republican, his candidacy approached success because he was willing to make concessions on the Senate committees, to the large Democratic minority.

A Moran election, therefore, would greatly strengthen the Curley legislative program.

The end of the Democratic filibuster for committee representation came today when Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, who had been detained at his home, arrived at the State House and was immediately sworn into office by Governor Curley. His additional vote to the Democratic lot of 18 senators present brought the Curley men within striking distance of the Republicans, who hold 21 votes.

Sullivan Confirmed

The executive council today confirmed Gov. James M. Curley's appointment of E. Mark Sullivan of Boston as a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Sullivan will fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Joseph A. Sheehan to the Superior Court bench.

It is expected that Mr. Sullivan will be appointed chairman of the commission by Mr. Curley to take the place of Judge Kaplan, who was appointed to that position by former Governor Ely less than a month ago.

'Gas' Tax Diversion Hit

A round rebuke from the Federal Government to Massachusetts, for using the proceeds of the state gasoline tax for other than highway purposes, was today causing Governor Curley much concern. It was accompanied with a threat. Unless at least $4,000,000 of the $10,000,000 so diverted, is restored to the highway fund, the federal officials will withhold $2,100,000 promised for state roads.

Any such threat as this, struck directly at the work and wages program, and so the Curley office galvanized into activity at once. To Washington by the first train went Attorney John H. Backus of New Bedford, Curley lieutenant, to battle for the federal funds.

"The diversion of the tax came before I was inaugurated," the Governor said. "I don't see why I should be penalized for the sins of my predecessors."

Mayor Ross Faces Inquiry

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy today prepared to defend his election expenditures before three superior court justices. The opposition candidate, Russell T. Bates, celebrated a victory, having won the

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Future of Rigid Price Structure Hangs in Balance

Business and NRA Chiefs Meet to Lay Plans to Succeed Blue Eagle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The NRA today emerged from long months of meditative seclusion to lay before American industry an important choice. Industry may keep the rigid price structure, it has built up under the code system only if it is willing to accept vastly expanded Government intervention, so more than 2000 representatives of the nation's business and industrial world were told at a conference today on price fixing.

The alternative is restoration of free competition throughout the great mass of American business and industry with the exception of the natural resource group where the necessity of rigid Government control is accepted as exiomatic.

The NRA itself is not expressing a definite preference for either course. It contents itself with presenting the alternatives to the world of private enterprise and permitting the latter to make its own selection. But it emphasizes with all the force at its command that the sheer weight of reason makes it clear that industry cannot enjoy the benefits of price rigidity in the future unless it also accepts the government as a general supervisor, regulator and investigator.

Picture of Situation

This is the picture of the American economic situation which was presented to business leaders at the conference designed to prepare the way for new and permanent legislation to replace the Blue Eagle organization, which automatically expires on June 16.

It constituted a carefully prepared preface for general hearings open to anyone interested in expressing his opinion on the merits or demerits of price fixing, an issue which has developed into the most important under the NRA.

The hearing is only the first of a long series which have been scheduled to throw the whole NRA system wide open to public opinion. It marks the first venture into this field undertaken by the reorganized NRA since General Johnson's departure, a venture similar to General Johnson's famous public hearings only in that it is conducted by the recovery organization and attended by business men and industrialists.

No clearer indication has yet developed of the changed atmosphere of the NRA than the hearing. The tense excitement, the patriotic fervor, and the almost fanatical admiration for the "super-man" behind the whole vast experiment were thunderingly absent. Gone was the dynamic energy and vivid personality of the General. Gone was the lucid eloquence of his legal assistant, Donald Richberg. And gone was all the self-assurance which characterized the activities of these two men during their NRA careers.

Did Not Dictate

Instead of tension, vindictiveness, domination and emotionalism, there was merely a group of quite ordinary business men on a platform presenting with complete objectivity the picture of a condition based on nearly two years of experience. They did not dictate. They did not threaten. They did not stir emotions. There was no personality involved to stir either excessive admiration or resentment. The choice laid before the audience was not based on personal conviction, but was merely the conclusions derived from a painstaking study of facts and figures.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the new Recovery Board, opened the session with the following explanation of the board's attitude on the subject under consideration—price fixing:

"The board hereby announces as its proposal for this first hearing

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Governors Join In Advertising New England

Council Favors Funds to Attract Tourist Business

Massachusetts to Act

Curley's Message Made Point of Profitable Use of Recreational Resources

Plans for an unprecedented all-New England advertising campaign promising to develop the region's recreational facilities into a $1,000,000,000 tourist business, are being drafted by the New England Council at the request of the six Governors.

The proposals call specifically for contributions from individual states to a New England pool, which fund would probably be administered by a representative group of New England officials for the purpose of supplementing advertising campaigns now carried on by private organizations.

Assurances of support for the plans received from Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, enlist for the campaign the only two New England states that have held aloof from recreational advertising in the past.

States as a Unit

Thus, for the first time, the six states are prepared to cast aside whatever jealousies they may have harbored in the past to unite in promoting New England as a recreational unit.

The feasibility of an all-New England drive is indicated in the three-year experience of the New England Council in recreational development. Of the 30,000 requests for information received annually by this organization from prospective visitors, about 60 per cent plan excursions all over New England.

Valued at $550,000,000

The total value of recreational properties in New England is $550,000,000, the Council estimates. This valuation is divided among the states as follows: 34.5 per cent in Massachusetts; 20 per cent in Maine; 17.8 per cent in New Hampshire; 11.5 Rhode Island; 9.5 Connecticut; 6.7 Vermont.

From these figures it is normally expected that Massachusetts would contribute the most to the New England pool and so on down the list in the order of expected benefits to be obtained from increased advertising.

The three northern New England states, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have made annual appropriations for recreational advertising over a period of 10 years. That these states have a tourist circulation annually of some 3,000,000 out-of-staters is attributed largely to the advertising campaigns which emphasize tourist advantages in the order of their estimated importance.

Order of Advantages

These advantages are ranked as follows:

1. Scenery and natural attractions.
2. Food, particularly sea foods.
3. Healthy climates.
4. Reasonable rates.
5. Comfort and quiet.
6. Modern conveniences.
7. Courtesy and service.
8. Sports.
9. Historical appeal.

Bills to continue recreational advertising appropriations will again be introduced in all three legislatures.

Connecticut is using its pending tercentenary celebrations in 1936 as a peg upon which to push through legislation that will ally this southern New England state with the all-New England advertising drive. Governor Green of Rhode Island this year is a champion of the united campaign.

Support From Curley

In Massachusetts, most tardy of New England states in recreational advertising, Governor Curley promises to do everything possible to develop the State's tourist business. In his inaugural address, Governor Curley stated, "Our failure to commercialize our recreational advantages costs the Commonwealth an economic loss which wise planning would speedily convert into prolific profit."

Maine is definitely sold on recreational advertising, with a move under way in that State to increase its annual appropriations for such advertising to $100,000.

While the emphasis is now placed on developing the summer tourist trade, the plans envisaged by the New England Council also foresee tremendous revenues to be obtained from the promotion of New England as a winter sports ground.

Follows Trade Practice

The theory upon which the governors predicate proposals for an all-New England pool is the same as that which governs all advertising on a broad scale. The pool would be used to advertise New England as a unit just as manufacturers advertise their products without reference to specific localities.

States, through tie-in advertising such as Governor Curley proposes for Massachusetts, would declare that "within our borders can be found the conveniences referred to in all-New England advertising."

The completed set-up would be a well-rounded program of advertising that the governors think would sell New England to more than 6,000,000 tourists annually. In final form, the New England Council's plan will be presented to the governors for their approval within two weeks.

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right to a court review from Judge Wilford D. Gray.

Said the judge: "There is a reasonable cause to believe that a corrupt practice has been committed with reference to the election of the respondent (Mayor Ross), and that, on the evidence obtainable, there is a reasonable cause to believe that such violation may be proved."

Mr. Bates sought to prove that Ross and his political associates spent more than the legal maximum allowed, and more than he reported in his official return.

It was discovered that after the hearing more than 40 checks brought into court as evidence had been stolen. They were not recovered.

Plums Ready to Drop

Two ripe, plump plums from the Democratic tree were about to be picked today by the expert Curley hand.

Maurice J. Tobin, Curley protégé, member of the Boston School Committee, today saw his name reported from the inner cordon of Curley friends as the coming Collector of Internal Revenue. Only the approval of Senator Walsh would be required, since he, as senior Senator, controls that port.

The Senator was said by Curley friends to have assured his agreement, as a result of a visit by City Councilor Joseph McGrath, Curley lieutenant.

Mr. Tobin, according to those seated at the political telescope, is being groomed by the Curley forces for a future Mayor of Boston. The appointment as internal revenue collector, which of late has been one of those offices which are only a rung on the ladder leading upward—is called the work of expert Curley valets.

Councilor McGrath was mentioned as new Democratic state chairman, in more than the usual number of whispers from informed circles. Mr. McGrath appeared to have Curley and Walsh support as well as that of present chairman, Charles H. McGlue.

Police Unifying Opposed

Governor Curley was today bluntly on record as opposed to police unification, following the first State House broadcast by the Governor's secretary, Richard D. Grant, last night.

Mr. Grant amplified hints from the inaugural address, which by implication had rejected the police unification idea. "Governor Curley," he told the microphone, "does not want every local town and city police chief to be a rubber stamp for a gold-plated supercommissioner, sitting in a State House swivel chair."

The Governor would substitute a plan for a state department of justice, Mr. Grant said, modeled on the national Department of Justice, and co-operating with it. An adequate detective force in this branch, attached to the attorney general's office, would be able to work with local police forces more effectively, the Governor was quoted as believing.

Gambling Seeks Expansion

New Hampshire's gambling lobby was today petitioner before the Legislature for laws striking off the 1933 gambling limitations. Their bill, filed with the clerk, would remove the local option clause, by which cities and towns can accept or reject gambling within their borders. It also has no time limit, whereas the earlier law was made to expire within a limited period of years.

Revere Cleanup Starts

Revere's police force today had its orders direct from the new Mayor, James M. O'Brien, to stamp out gangster activities from that city.

"I will stand back of you to the hilt," the Mayor told the force, in his first orders.

"I have taken the department out of politics. Chief Edward J. Tighe will have complete charge. No pressure will be brought to bear on him. He will go about the task in his own way."

The Mayor said he had no malice against and members of the force, preferring to blame the political meddling of his predecessor, Mayor Casassa, for the corruption which he said had honeycombed Revere.

Ships Grope Through Fog

The fog comes in
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then, moves on.
Carl Sandburg

For the third consecutive day, Boston's shipping groped and whistled, and wished for many of those fog cameras that transatlantic liners have installed. Six vessels managed to dock late yesterday, but others were still lying low, particularly in the vicinity of Cape Cod.

Promises from the weather bureau were for a burning off before nightfall.

Briefs

The first new comet reported since 1933 was last night seen from the Union Observatory, Johannesburg, S. Af., it was today announced by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory. It was said to be fairly bright, but not enough to be visible to the human eye.

* * *

Senator Eugene Casey of Milford ir a bill filed today seeks the appointment of a special commission, including members of the General Court, to make a study of the financial structure of power and light companies transacting business within the Commonwealth.

* * *

Representative J. W. Tuttle of Framingham filed a bill providing for a state central plant to furnish gas, electricity and telephone service. He wants $20,000 to be appropriated for an investigating commission under the bill.

* * *

A gift of $10,000 from Sir Douglas Alexander, president of the Singer Manufacturing Company, announced today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be used to develop a calculating machine for solving algebraic equations and to equip a laboratory for testing strength of materials.

* * *

None of the 7000 ERA trees will be planted in business districts, the Boston Park Commission announced today. The planting will be confined to Boston's outer skirts, excepting Beacon Hill.

* * *

David Mow Dow, Chinese boy, found a $100 bill, waved it until a patrolman came, seemed to be glad to get rid of it. The Boston police are waving the bill today, and hope they will not be stampeded as was the youngster.

* * *

Rhode Island Democrats, their political machine still speeding, threatened to skid, yesterday, when they blocked Governor Green's appointment of Patrick P. Curran to the Superior Court bench. The party leaders are rallying to prevent a wider rift.

Another Destroyer Takes to the Water

By a Staff Photographer

The John R. Monaghan Launched at Boston Navy Yard
Inset Shows Mary Frances Monaghan in the Act of Christening the New Craft.

Senate Wrangle Delays Inaugural In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—An impasse in the Senate over the election of a clerk, today, forced an indefinite delay in the inauguration of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

During the lunch hour, the upper branch leaders were trying to iron out difficulties over organization after 22 ballots had been taken in the three cornered fight for the clerkship.

Meanwhile, the Governor awaited word at the Hartford Club that the General Assembly had organized and was ready to proceed with the inaugural ceremonies.

It was pointed out that irrespective of any delay the Governor would continue in the office he has held since 1931; until his successor is duly qualified, which in this case is himself.

The same situation which confronts the Governor likewise applies to the other incumbent state officials, all of whom are Republicans and will be succeeded by Democrats.

The 17 Democratic members of the upper house and the Socialist senators-elect made their respective selections some time ago.

The Republican senators chose Senator John F. Lynch of West Haven for president pro-tempore and Albert S. Bill of West Hartford for the clerkship.

Senator Raymond J. Devlin of New Haven is the Democratic choice for the post of president pro-tempore, with Joseph P. Cooney for clerk. The Socialists have named John M. Taft and Martin Plunkett for the respective position.

While the Senate remained in a deadlock the House, with Republicans in control, was expected to organize with ease.

The party choice for speakership is the Rev. William Hanna, of Bethel.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Tom Mix sketch..	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Juvenile sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"..	School Com. talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Vera Van; orch....	Local dance music.
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Studio speaker	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Melody Limited	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	"Lum and Abner"..	network sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	Pickens Sisters....	"Just Plain Bill"..	Record Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round	Floyd Gibbons.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15	ists; orchestra.....	stock company..	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk.....
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	Marshall; music..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Kostelanetz Orch.;	Stevens Orchestra
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	quartet; ensemble	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra...
9:45	Irish tenor, recital..	and orchestra....	Gracie": orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Mischa Levitski.....	Guy Lombardo's	Rely to and from	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	"One Man's Fam-	Housing speaker..	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Kemp Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Band...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Talk, Sen. Huey P.	Art Kassel and	Ozzie Nelson and	Perley Breed and
11:45	Long, Louisiana.....	hi dance orch...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 WEEI, Gould and Shefter, NBC piano duo.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speaker; reader; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC, "Some Major Factors in the Business Situation," Dr. B. M. Anderson.
1:30 WEEI, "Airbreaks"; popular variety audition program.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Musical Art Quintet and soloists.
2:30 American School of the Air.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of classical recordings.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance": soloists; popular orchestra.
3:18 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
3:45 WEEI, Emergency Campaign for 1935 from Copley-Plaza.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WBZ, Symposium on League of Nations and World Affairs: speakers.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
8:00 WNAC, Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's instrumental and vocal ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour.
8:15 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas," conducted by Prof. Kirtley Mather.
8:15 WAAB, "Distribution in a Planned Economy," Prof. Samuel H. Cress.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill: soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat; Frank McIntyre; vocal soloists; skit; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Musical Keys: pianist; organist; vocal soloist; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Kay Thompson; girls' glee club.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings": symphonic ensemble from Toronto, Ont.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Harry Stockwell; Helen Jepson; Ramona; Peggy Healy; Bob Lawrence; other soloists.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "The Thirty Hour Week."
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-St. Louis hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:30 WBZ, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
12:00 WEEI, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert). Eva Le Gallienne in Clemence Dane's version of Rostand's play. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The President Vanishes." War propaganda by munition makers, fascism, and other timely subjects woven into a fast moving story. Stage: Paul Whiteman and his orchestra and radio entertainers. 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10.

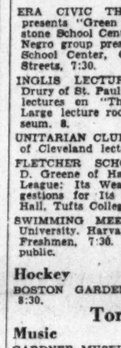
EXETER—"The St. Louis Kid." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "The Curtain Falls."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Enter Madame." Elissa Landi and Cary Grant with the musical support of Richard Bonelli and Nina Koshetz in a story dealing with opera singers. Fenway, 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount, 10:26 a. m., 1:11, 3:56, 6:41, 9:36. Also "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly as the familiar hero of G. K. Chesterton's Saturday Evening Post stories.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Robert Flaherty's beautiful Irish island scenes, featuring huge waves. Educational shorts and color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others." With Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery. 1, 3:10, 5:30, 7:30, 9:45.



KEITH'S — "Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer encountering difficulties in a spirit of gay adventure. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes," with James Dunn as an aviator. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—"The Silver Streak." A streamlined train heads the cast. 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY — "Border Town," with Paul Muni. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

UNIVERSITY — "Flirtation Walk." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Gentlemen Are Born."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Flying Pigskin"; "Fixing a Stew," with Leon Errol; "Isle of Bermuda"; Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT — "Let's Try Again," and "Born to Be Bad." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Menace." 1, 3:52, 6:44. Also "Blind Date."

Music

VIOLIN RECITAL—By Boston University students. Music transcribed from manuscripts dating back to 15th and 16th centuries will be played. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston St. 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — And orchestra. Michelangelo School Center, Charter Street. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — Rockwood Auditorium, Everett High School. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS—And orchestra. Concert under the auspices of the Allston Women's Club, 410 Cambridge Street. 8.

Other Events

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—Dr. Marland Billings of the Department of Geology at Harvard, lectures on "Geology of the White Mountain District." 234 Berkeley St. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—Yiddish Group presents "Green Fields." William Blackstone School Center, Blossom Street. 7:30. Negro group presents "Genesis." Roxbury School Center, Greenville and Winthrop Streets, 7:30.

INGLIS LECTURE—Dr. Samuel Smith Drury of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., lectures on "The Care of the Pupil." Large lecture room of the Fogg Art Museum. 8.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Rev. Dilworth Lupton of Cleveland lectures. Hotel Somerset. 8.

FLETCHER SCHOOL LECTURE—Jerome D. Greene of Harvard, lectures on "The League: Its Weaknesses and Some Suggestions for Its Improvement." Goddard Hall, Tufts College. 8.

SWIMMING MEET—Harvard vs. Boston University. Harvard Indoor Athletic Bldg. Freshmen, 7:30. Varsity, 8:30. Open to public.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Harvard vs. McGill, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Henry Kramer, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "French Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Andrew J George speaks on "The Seventy-Fourth Congress." 11 a. m.

Jefferson Davis Shrine Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A new Jefferson Davis shrine in the first White House of the Confederacy here has just been completed. It centers about a portrait of the president of the Confederate States of America, and rests in a small chapel in the rear of the White House in which a marble floor has been installed.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley gave newsmen their first laugh since taking the executive office, when he told a campaign anecdote at the Copley-Plaza dinner on inaugural night.

At the beginning of the gubernatorial contest someone sent Mr. Curley an 1835 half dollar. With it came a card which read, "This half dollar will be 100 years old when you are sworn into office. Please give this half dollar to the first person who asks you for it or the one whom you think deserves it most, immediately after you are sworn in."

"Well," said the Governor to the newshawks, "no one asked me for it for a loan, and I was beginning to wonder what to do with the 50-cent piece. But when I got to the inaugural banquet I knew.

"I was seated next to Mrs. Raymond Sayles, wife of one of my aides. In the course of conversation she told me she had just read 'Anthony Adverse' straight through.

"Right then and there I knew to whom the half dollar should go. Anyone who reads that book straight through deserves 50 cents more than anyone else in the Commonwealth."

* * *

Five minutes after James M. Curley had taken the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts he watched Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administer the oath of office to the eight elective members of his Executive Council.

Before another five minutes had passed, Mr. Curley had told the assembled multitude — and perhaps half the nation, over a national radio hookup—that this advisory council of his should be abolished. "This council is obsolete," he boomed in his deep baritone voice, "it has ceased to serve its purpose . . . it is an obstructive force, expensive and unnecessary, and should be abolished."

* * *

The Executive Council, one of three in the United States, (Maine and New Hampshire have the other two) is indeed a relic of tradition. It was set up as a Massachusetts institution in 1682 by Charles II. Under the charter of the Bay State Colony, the Executive Council's duty was to advise with the Governor on questions of appointment and expense, and on matters of a judicial nature.

"With advice and consent of the Council . . . " states the traditional phrase of incorporation. Many Governors have found the Council helpful. Others have chafed under its advice, and sometimes absolute rule.

As all of the eight Councilors are elected by the people, the Council is far from being a nonpartisan advisory board. Its last-minute political activities under Governor Ely are proof enough of that. Governor Ely was hampered by having a Council composed of seven Republicans and one Democrat. And even that Democrat, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, turned against him at the close of his term, it is said, because of differences of opinion over patronage.

* * *

Governor Curley can dispense with the Council by one method only—legislative action. He, however, is more fortunate in the party alignment of his Council than was Governor Ely. The sweeping Democratic endorsement in Massachusetts raised the Democratic membership of the Council from one to four, including the Lieutenant Governor, who sits at the Governor's right hand. Thus Governor Curley has a 5-4 Republican Council. As the Governor merely presides and does not vote, Governor Curley is outnumbered. But in practice the Governor's dynamic presence, it is expected, will more than even up the one-vote party difference.

* * *

The new members who met Friday for the first time at the request of Governor Curley, with the holdovers from the Ely Council, are Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, who replaces Mrs. Esther Andrews, from the third district; William G. Hennessey of Lynn, who replaces Eugene B. Fraser, from the fifth district; James J. Brennan of Somerville, who replaces Eugene A. F. Burtnett, from the sixth district; and Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, who replaces Gaspar G. Bacon at the Governor's elbow.

* * *

The old members who returned to the circular table in the State House are: Edmond Cote of Fall River (R), Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy (R), Daniel H. Coakley of Boston (D), Winfred A. Schuster of Douglas (R), and Joshua A. Baker of Pittsfield (R).

It has been the custom of the Council to meet each Wednesday with the Governor, to discuss the affairs of the Commonwealth, and at any other time when the necessity arises. Governor Curley, it is understood, will call as few meetings of the Council as possible. As he indicated in his inaugural address, he wants no incumbrances attached to his streamline administration.

Open Verdict Reported In Speer Murder Case

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Judge Timothy M. Hayes, reporting on the inquest into the murder of Elliott Speer, headmaster of Mount Hermon School, on Sept. 14, today announced the crime was committed "by a person unknown" to the court.

It would be necessary for him under the statutes, he said, actually to charge some person with the murder. And his report indicated the evidence placed before him failed to warrant the lodging of such a charge.

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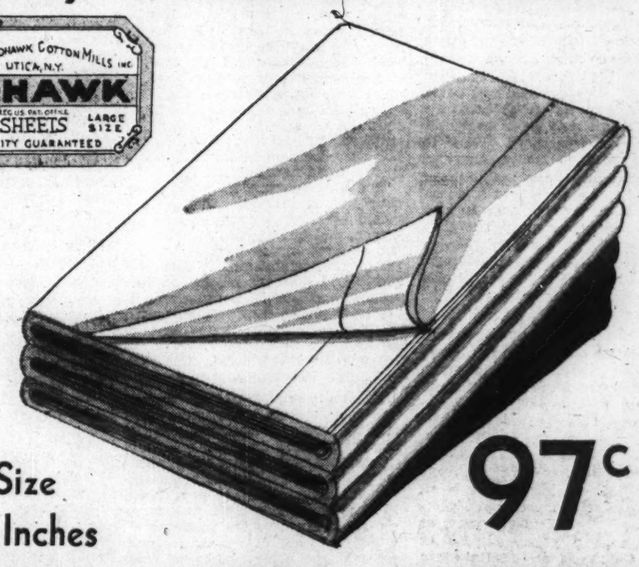

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Renew Republican Party From Below Up, Dickinson Says

Idea of Local Organization as Basis Lauded in New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 9 (AP) —An appeal for Republicans to stand by the Party was voiced last night by Senator Dickinson of Iowa, with the assertion that it can be reorganized "without dismantling the entire structure."

Speaking at a New Hampshire Republican "victory dinner," Senator Dickinson lauded the economic soundness of the people of this state, saying: "You still have confidence in proven policies."

Taking sharp issue with Senators Borah and Nye and others who had proposed rejuvenation of the party by scuttling the present organization, Senator Dickinson said: "No political organization in the world is so free from the dictation of those 'higher up.' Even though they entertained such a desire, it would be impossible for a clique of national leaders to prevent the rejuvenation of our party organization. The entire machinery of the Republican Party is erected on local organization. The processes of our organization begin at the bottom."

He assailed "New Deal" agencies and policies. "Unless more progress is made toward recovery in the next few months than in the past, and at less expense," he continued, "we will be able to enlist new recruits of another faith, because they have been led to expect much and are receiving but little. The young man of today who hopes to become a manufacturer or business man tomorrow will, if the New Deal prevails, have little or no voice in the management of his business or industry. The details will be communicated to him in an order from Washington, issued by some minor bureaucratic official who is not elected by the people nor answerable to them; nor approved by Congress or accountable to Congress."

Kindergarten Opens in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The second public kindergarten school here has been opened in Hamner Hall, city park and recreation center, as a unit of the consolidated city and county educational system. Miss Mary McQueen, one of the city's most successful teachers of children, is in charge of the new unit.

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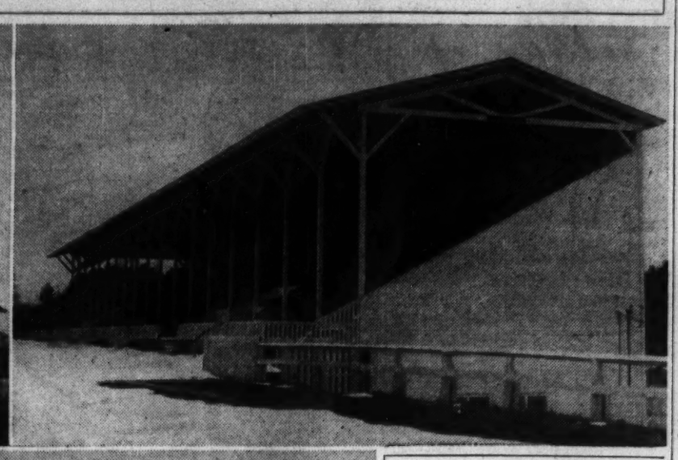
New England Fairgrounds Pass to Other Fields



By a Staff Photographer — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cow Sheds and Race Track Drop Past Glory

Many of the County Fairs for Which New England Is Noted Have for Some Time Proved Unprofitable and Many of Them Have Gone Out of Business. The Grounds and Buildings Are Being Put to New Uses.

With the days of the county fair rapidly passing, a use is being found in Massachusetts for either the locations or the old buildings of the fairs. The picture below shows the old trotting track, grandstand and one of the exhibition buildings at the Barnstable fairgrounds at Barnstable, Mass., on Cape Cod, to be razed for a commercial development.

The old buildings at the Barnstable fairgrounds, upper left, which were in a sad state of disrepair, have been removed and locker buildings have been erected. Tennis courts will be built, facilities provided for riding clubs, and an adjoining pond may be used for skating and hockey games.

Upper right, the old trotting track of the Athol fairgrounds has been regraded as a playing field, the grandstand repainted and otherwise reconditioned, and the field fenced about so that admissions may be charged for various school games.

Lynn Shoe Unions Announce Definite Change in Policy

Consideration to Be Given Hereafter to Pleas for Price Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 9—Aroused to action by the wholesale removal of shoe firms to other sections of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, the Lynn Joint Council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, it is announced, will in the future give careful consideration to the pleas of shoe manufacturers for price concessions.

Frank J. McDermott, president of the council, in his statement made it plain, however, that no general concessions in price cutting are proposed, admitting at the same time that in a few exceptional cases prices should be modified. It was intimated that the same change of policy will apply to all shoe centers in this section where the union operates.

Price Concessions

In the matter of price concessions the council will refer the request of manufacturers to the affiliated individual local unions for a vote of union members, and the decision of the union will depend upon the approval or disapproval action of the workers.

The action of the council may also be influenced in part by reports from other shoe centers that price concessions have been allowed despite a vote by general officers to the effect that locals everywhere would take a united stand against such procedure. Recently it was announced that Boston union officials were considering the possibilities of price concessions in certain cases.

Meanwhile, it is stated that officers of the Salem local of the United will be placed on trial at Boston, Thursday, Jan. 10, before the grievance committee of the general executive board, to explain why concessions were made to a former Lynn firm which was influenced to locate in Beverly. The trial is based on charges preferred by the Lynn union officers and the allegation that Salem officers disobeyed the orders of general union officials through failure to rescind the concessions action.

May Be Influenced

The action of union officials may also be influenced to some extent by the allegation that firms in Marlboro, Beverly and several other cities and towns are able to manufacture shoes and market them at approximately 15 per cent less than Lynn firms, despite the fact that the United union operates in the same cities.

Lynn shoe workers have attained the reputation of being the most skilled in this section, but even the workmen themselves admit that they cannot support their families on "reputation" and except for a minority group the general consensus of opinion appears to favor slight concessions if it will furnish steady employment.

Of the 4192 local families supported at the present time by public charities or through the funds of the ERA, a very large majority of them are unemployed shoe workers who are willing and anxious to return to their benches.

Bangor Prepares Factory For Salem Shoe Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 9—Although there have been local reports for some weeks that the Philco Shoe Company, one of the largest of the local shoe plants, was contemplating removal to Maine, Chamber of Commerce and union officials as well as workers were astonished today by published reports that the Bangor Chamber of Commerce had raised a fund of $10,000, which would be applied to the reconstruction of a factory in that city for the Salem firm.

The plant, said to be located at the junction of Franch, Hancock and Oaks Streets, in the Maine city, is reported to be sufficiently large to produce 5000 pairs of shoes daily. The Philco firm, manufacturing women's popular novelties, will, it is reported from Maine, start operations in Bangor within a few weeks, employing from 400 to 500 workers.

Original reports that the firm was contemplating locating elsewhere, circulated last fall, were based on allegations that the firm had applied to union officials for a new and lower price list, which would make possible the manufacture of shoes which the buyers were ordering, and that local union officials denied the request.

'Potato Holiday' Proposed in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Jan. 9—Suggestions for a possible "potato holiday" in a move to boost prices are contained in a letter which has been sent to the farmers of Aroostook County by the A. W. Higgins Company of this town.

Asserting that the Aroostook Production Credit Association seeing no hope and no promise ahead, is "reluctantly instructing growers to go ahead and push their potatoes on the present weak market," the letter asks: "With a united effort can we not picture these farmers as a body rising up and demanding a fair price? The trouble seems to have been a lack of control of the market."

"We would recommend," the letter continues, "that the farmer stockholders of the A. P. C. A. with one accord request their management to set a definite price for potatoes. It is suggested, for a start, that a price of 75 cents be established, with the endeavor to raise this figure through the winter."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and somewhat lower temperature tonight and Thursday; temperature will diminish into the middle and upper 30's; moderate southwest shifting to southeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow tonight or Thursday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain and somewhat colder tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming east or southeast and increasing by Thursday, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	51	Minneapolis	34	36
Bermuda	62	70	New Orleans	52	76
Chicago	36	42	New York	48	54
Denver	38	66	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	18	32	Philadelphia	46	60
Jacksonville	60	72	St. Louis	44	60
Kansas City	44	44	San Francisco	50	56
Los Angeles	50	58	Washington	48	52
Miami	62	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 9. B—Maximum Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:22 p. m., Thursday 2:56 a. m. Height of tides 10.5 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

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Citizens of Danvers Seek Restoration Of Town Meeting Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass., Jan. 9—Charging that the form of government operative here is autocratic, and fails to represent the majority, a group of Danvers citizens is circulating petitions seeking legislation which will restore the old-fashioned town meeting.

Supporters of the movement hold that the town meeting form of government is the purest of any, permitting every citizen to participate in proceedings. Refuting the argument that there is no hall large enough to accommodate all the voters at one time, they reply that there never was an occasion when all the voters of the town desired to assemble.

Under the present limited town meeting rule, it is charged that there has not always been so much as a quorum of voters in attendance. The only safeguard afforded the taxpayers is said to be the finance committee, which, admittedly, has endeavored to keep down mounting town expenditures.

Preserving of Peace Is Forecast by Hull

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP) —Optimism that world peace will be preserved was expressed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in an interview published yesterday by the Yale Daily News.

"Another war soon?" the undergraduate publication quoted him as saying. "I don't think so. There has been much talk of war and much rumor of war, but that very fact will protect the world from it."

"The world," he said, "has been in more or less chaotic state politically, economically, socially and morally during much of the postwar period. There has been a general letting down from all former high standards of public and individual conduct. There should be an awakening and sort of revival of high ideals pertaining to our entire political and economic development, and standing out would be the development in the public mind everywhere and in world opinion of a disposition and a spirit and a will to peace.

Music

Harry Blank

Last night in Jordan Hall, Harry Blank, baritone, made his initial bow to a Boston audience of good size and obvious friendliness. Mr. Blank had the very able assistance of Coenraad V. Bos at the piano, and his program was composed entirely of Lieder by Schubert and Hugo Wolf and the "Vier Erneste Gesänge" by Brahms.

Mr. Blank is a very young man, but his poise might well be envied by more experienced singers, especially under the trying circumstances which attended the opening of his first group. The singer's voice is not large, but it has agreeable qualities, especially in the passages requiring mezzo-piano tones. Thus one found "Der Lindenbaum" by Schubert one of the fine bits of the evening. "Nun wandre Maria" and "Auf dem grünen Balkon" also brought forward the finer qualities of Mr. Blank's voice, but those songs which required robust, full-throated volume for the utmost in interpretion did not fare so well, for as yet this singer does not make the most of the resources at his command. Resonance is lacking in his top notes, which become either hollow or pinched, depending upon the vowel-consonant formation of the word pronounced at that particular moment. If, Mr Blank could overcome this difficulty, his work would be vastly more interesting.

Throughout the evening, however, the listener was constantly impressed by the musicality of the singer, and while his effects were, perhaps not always what he meant to convey, his intentions were unmistakable, and he is to be thanked for offering a program of irreproachable quality. Commendable also was his announced decision to sing no encores following the Brahms. Thus the listener received all extras before the performance of this gigantic quartet of songs and was allowed to depart with their glorious measures in mind.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

Returned after half a dozen years, Louis Kronberg exhibits again at the Guild of Biston Artists on Newbury Street. The gallery looks very lively with an assortment of canvases upon which Mr. Kronberg has painted dancers, gypsies and señoritas. He has an eye for pictorial subjects, animated, decorative, joyous. And the years have strengthened the means by which Mr. Kronberg conveys the subjects, brightened the color, energized the lines and enriched the patterns.

Those who are familiar with tendencies in modern art will note at once Mr. Kronberg's devotion to Degas, his selection of scenes at the opera, from a box or balcony, a spectator viewing a performance which is in progress or upon which the curtain is dropping. In the foreground there is the portrayal of spectators, in the background the composition of the stage, the illumination of footlights, the graceful movements of the ballerinas. Mr. Kronberg is disposed toward the exotic.

The gypsies who dwell on the outskirts of Granada (Sacre Monte) have proved charming models with their dark, warm skins, shiny black hair and piercing eyes. And then there are the gay señoritas swathed in embroidered shawls, Hispanic beauties famed the world over.

Boston Art Club

An exhibition of pictures selected from the permanent collection of the Boston Art Club occupies the walls of the gallery. The club is evidently in a process of reorganization and its property has been brought out of the hatches and attics for inventory. Former members of the club had painted these canvases and we may note a good measure of talent in Boston painters of past generations.

Such an exhibition, however, causes us to grow a bit wistful. The pictures are most of them dust-begrimed relics; few seem to be capable with aid of cleansing to be refreshed. That is the unhappy lot of most canvases, to be consigned to oblivion. Better that they disappear entirely, for when they are brought to light again they seem dated.

D. A.

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Depression Sunk Under Rising Tide Of Jobs at Yale

Industry Reported Wanting College Men—Chemists Most Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9—Indications of a return to prosperity are contained in the records of the various employment bureaus of Yale University. The services of graduates are found to be especially sought by industrial concerns. The turn in the tide of employment seems to have come about a year ago, the greatest increase being in the demand for chemists; for the chemical profession, according to Prof. Arthur J. Hill, head of the Sterling Laboratory, is the first to show signs of business improvement and the last to yield to depression. Professor Hill reports that of 16 men who received graduate degrees last year, all had been employed; and in addition, two thirds of the graduate degree men of 1933 also had been absorbed by industry in 1934. In 1933, only one third of the men were able to obtain work. Practically all of those now employed are with industrial concerns. Only two or three are teaching, he said.

Smiles for Frowns

Another sign is the more hopeful attitude of apparatus salesmen. Smiles now replace a resigned sadness on their faces, Dr. Hill reports.

The outlook for students of the Graduate School is brighter than it has been, with 70 per cent of the 1934 registrants for teaching positions obtaining employment, as compared with 50 per cent of the class of 1933 obtaining employment previous to Nov. 15, 1933. The figures for the Graduate School are obtained from a report made for Nov. 15 of each year; but they are an accurate guide for the two years, as there is little employing of teachers after Nov. 15 until the following summer.

Hopeful Picture

The same hopeful picture is presented in the Yale Bureau of Appointments, where 36 per cent of 276 applicants for work of the senior class of 1934 obtained employment, as compared with 25 per cent of 265 applicants of the senior class of 1933. As the bureau does not maintain a system of graduate employment, no figures are obtainable on the graduates of these classes who have obtained work since.

Stuart H. Clement, of the department of personal study, said that numerous requests for interviews have been made, as compared with no such requests at this time last year. Mr. Clement also notices in the attitude of employers during December of last year a change indicative of better times.

S. H. Kress & Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The sales of S. H. Kress & Co. for the month of December were $12,412,070, an increase of $971,391, or 8.5 per cent. The sales for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 were $75,662,276, an increase of $10,644,166, or 16.4 per cent.

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Voice of Rural Women Enters Decisions of Farm Federation

Admission Voted at Annual Convention at Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Sargent From New Hampshire Hills First Woman to Sit on Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Farm women of America for the first time are enrolled in a national rural organization, and a New Hampshire village claims the distinction of sending the first woman in the country to sit on the board of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Though just returned from a hurried trip to Chicago, on federation business connected with the new year's program, Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent found time at Manchester to discuss for publication the tremendous possibilities now open to the women of rural districts. She has a 4½-acre farm at Bedford.

Better understanding between city and country people, she said, is one of the outstanding goals at which the women of the federation are aiming. She has always lived on a farm in the New Hampshire hills. Her interests, however, are worldwide and she cherishes a hope that farm women of this country, through membership in a national organization, will eventually extend their support to one which is international. This would permit working not only for local agricultural legislation but also for world peace and universal abolition of child labor.

"The great thing to do," she said, "is to educate the public. They must recognize in the cities that without the farmer they could not long survive. The country people need the industrial, and the industrial people need those in the country."

Mrs. Sargent was astonished to learn of her election, at the recent annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Nashville, Tenn., for she is quiet and well content to carry on her systematic, energetic activity without noise. She is happy, however, to have the opportunity to cast her vote as a member of the board of the federation, whose bylaws were changed at the convention to admit four women to the small group of "voting delegates" which determines the policy of the national farm organization.

The change is partly the result of the work of Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, who last autumn called a conference of rural women, in Chicago and talked over plans with them.

Maine Opens Forests To Wyoming Elk Herd

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 9 (AP)— In the wilderness surrounding Maine's lofty Mt. Katahdin will soon roam a herd of elk from Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, replying to a letter from Representative Edward C. Moran Jr. of Rockland offering a herd of 20 elk from Yellowstone if someone would pay their transportation, said yesterday Maine would be glad to pay the bill. Fish and Game Commissioner George J Stobie said there are no elk in the State at present.

Safeway Stores Co. Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sales of Safeway Stores Company in December totaled $19,627,807, compared with $17,746,262 in the like period last year. In the 52 weeks ended Dec. 29 sales amounted to $241,837,753, compared with $219,628,978 in the previous year.

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Congress Goes Slow on Oil

Long Obtains Senate Inquiry

Gag Rule Awaits Dissenters

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—With developments ranging from a Supreme Court test on constitutionality of the Administration's gold policy through favorable reporting of the World Court membership resolution to the Senate, Washington news today maintained the swift tempo of the past fortnight.

* * *

Oil Aftermath: The second day following the Supreme Court's decision in validating the "hot oil" clause of the NIRA found congressional opinion taking a strong turn away from any new legislation to repair the breach in the New Deal's authority.

The first reaction in all quarters was to draft immediately and rush through Congress a new version of the section with changes in wording which would be acceptable to the Supreme Court. But the more sober reflection has dampened the ardor for haste, at least on Capitol Hill.

Legislators were recalling today that the states still have full power to control oil production. The invalidated clause merely gave the President power to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of oil produced in violation of state laws or regulations. Since the states retain their powers, the disposition is to see first whether the states can handle the situation by themselves.

Representative William P. Cole Jr. (D) of Maryland, chairman of a subcommittee of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which has oil control legislation under consideration, had the following comment to make:

"It will be interesting to see whether the states can successfully sit on the lid pending further action by Congress. Their success or failure will be helpful to Congress in determining what permanent legislation it may become necessary to enact."

* * *

Long's Charges: It took almost to the middle of the last session for the Senate to investigate charges made by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana. This year Mr. Long's whirling charges, on the second day of the session, have already launched an investigation.

Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio will head a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate Mr. Long's allegations of graft and corruption in New Orleans in the making of HOLC loans.

Last year Mr. Long attacked a number of federal patronage appointments in his state. Mr. Long appealed to the Senate as a matter of personal privilege to refuse confirmation of these appointees on the old Senate tradition of respecting the individual Senator's wish in such cases.

The Senate held up some of the appointments, but in one, where Mr. Long's accusations were particularly serious, a somewhat acrimonious controversy developed, and the Senate ultimately seated the anti-Long man after investigation showed the charges unfounded. Mr. Bulkley was drawn into that controversy, and he is now called upon for a new bout of acting as judge upon the Long accusations, which invariably make up by vigor whatever they may lack in foundation.

Incidentally, Mr. Long yesterday lost a round in the $500,000 libel suit filed against him by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, when the District of Columbia Supreme Court threw out a new Long plea for delay. In this libel suit Mr. Long was hardy enough to make in public the charges against General Ansell he had previously made in the Senate—where he is protected by Senatorial immunity.

* * *

"Gag" Rules: Formalities at the opening of every new session of Congress include fervid assurances from House leaders that they intend to abjure "gag" rules and give the legislators full opportunity to express their opinions on all legislation. The assurances are always accompanied by stirring words of praise for the disinterested intelligence which congressmen always make up their decisions on the merits of bills. The implication is that with such an enlightened Congress as the new one is, "gag" rules are no longer necessary.

Speaker Byrns and his "gag" rule expert, Chairman John J. O'Connor of the House Rules Committee, went through the traditional ceremony today. Both were "personally opposed" to gagging legislation "as a general principle." Both strongly favored free and open debate. Both indicated a tentative decision to let administration bills go through the House on their merits without protective rules to prevent amendment or shut off debate.

But, of course, everyone knows that it is only a polite gesture. Administration measures are too important to the party in power. Whenever there is a danger there will be a "gag." One is inclined to think of the medieval executioner regretting the practices of his profession and weeping gentle tears—as he sets up for the next victim.

* * *

Cost of Living: The cost of living for wage earners and lower salaried workers in the United States has increased approximately 8.3 per cent since the Roosevelt Administration took over the reins of government, but it is still more than 18 per cent below 1928 levels.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, made this known as she announced latest figures showing that the average cost of goods bought by 20,000,000 workers in 32 larger cities of the United States went up slightly less than 2 per cent from June to November this year.

So great is demand on the part of industry and sociologists for up-to-date figures on the cost of living that Miss Perkins has decided to have them issued quarterly hereafter instead of semiannually. The past 18 months have witnessed a continuous rise in general living costs, but rents are still 35.6 per cent below 1928; food 25.7 per cent and clothing 16.3 per cent below.

In the five months from June to November, 1934, food rose 5.8 per cent; fuel and light 1.3 per cent, and house furnishings 1 per cent. Rents remained unchanged, and so did services such as laundry, newspapers, movies, telephone, transportation, and so forth. Clothing costs decreased one tenth of 1 per cent.

Indianapolis was the only one of the 32 cities where an increase was not registered in the five-month period.

* * *

First Bill: The Seventy-fourth Congress swung into action as the House took up for consideration the first big bill of the session, the $776,916,706 independent offices appropriation bill. Its passage by Saturday is expected by House leaders.

Since the bill left the Budget Bureau it has been cut $700,756. The Appropriations Committee, which reported it out, trimmed most of this at the expense of the new Securities Exchange Commission, $600,756—on the ground that "the commission is undertaking the expansion of its work at a more rapid rate than is desirable for the sound growth and efficient development of the organization."

Despite the trimming, it is still $135,527,544 above last year's figure, due to statutory increase in veterans' compensations.

* * *

Liberty Leaguers: The American Liberty League, personnel of whose executive committee and advisory council were anounced today, may not be anti-Roosevelt or anti-Administration, as its founders claimed, but a large proportion of the well-known national names given out are of people who have gone on record with open opposition to the New Deal.

On the executive committee are John W. Davis, Irenee du Pont, Jouett Shouse, Alfred E. Smith and James W. Wadsworth—four Democrats who opposed Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and one Republican who has been a leading opponent. On the same committee are several business men who have open run-ins with New Deal departments.

The advisory council includes a number of political opponents of the Administration, both Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, and several economists who have fundamentally disagreed with Administration monetary or general policy.

Thomas N. McCarter, New Jersey utility magnate, and leading power-policy opponent to the President, is a member. Other striking names are those of Grayson M. P. Murphy, in whose New York brokerage house the Fascist conspiracy aired by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell was alleged to have been hatched; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., of General Motors; Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; George E. Roosevelt, a distant relative of the President; E. T. Weir, the Pittsburgh steel man who was leading actor in the NRA-Weirton case; Hal E. Roach, producer of slapstick comedies, and Richard Pearson Hobson, popular hero of Santiago.

Senate Test Backs Adherence to Court

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Nye committee's request for further funds, with which it hopes to investigate such vital questions as the export of American airplane motors to Germany, or construction of American airplanes under patent in the Reich.

But of more immediate interest was Norman Davis's report. With the persistent optimism so familiar to the Geneva disarmament conference, Mr. Davis expressed the hope that an agreement between the English-speaking powers and Japan might be reached within a year. The London conversations, at which he was chief American delegate, adjourned on Dec. 19, followed on Dec. 29 by Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty, Japan's action was based on its unwillingness to accept any longer the 5-5-3 ratio.

Basis of Agreement

Mr. Davis, however, contended that a suggested basis of agreement, presented by the British negotiators, held out hope. Under its terms, the three countries agree to limit their navies to the tonnage figures which will be reached at the expiration of the Washington and London treaties at the end of 1936, subject to an escape clause.

The reservation simply permits any signatory power to exceed these tonnage limitations by giving ample advance notice. All reference to ratios would be eliminated entirely, from the agreement.

When this scheme, which is by no means new, has been previously aired, Japanese spokesmen have declared that it was inacceptable. It offered them, they said, just as rigid a limitation to the 5-5-3 ratio as before, and only avoided using the tell-tale words. To limit their navy to the 1936 levels of the Washington and London treaties would be to fix a 5-5-3 ratio, they pointed out, and a ratio by any other name, or by no name at all, would be as objectionable.

Japan Opposes Ratio

Yet Mr. Davis ventured that since Japan's major objection to the ratio system is one of national prestige, the elimination of any treaty-provision perpetuating such a limitation ought to offer satisfaction. He continued to point out that Japan, no more than the United States, wishes to embark upon a costly naval race.

British negotiators, he felt, are even more hopeful about success than his own delegation. The American Ambassador-at-Large made it further clear that Downing Street objects as strongly to Japan's proposals for equality as does the American Administration. Anglo-American co-operation, he said, was fully established at London.

To the correspondents Mr. Davis offered no speculation about precise methods of reopening the naval negotiations. It is considered likely, however, that a Japanese feeler toward new discussions will be forthcoming before long and that new avenues towards agreement may then be opened.

Future of Price Structure Discussed

(Continued from Page 1)

and as its present position with respect to price fixing that in the usual case it is inconsistent with the most effective functioning of our industrial system to have in or under codes of fair competition price fixing in the form of permanent schedules of minimum prices, with or without mandatory costing systems for the purpose of establishing minimum prices.

"The board recognizes the value of permissive cost systems, emergency price provisions and the dangers to the economic structure of destructive price-cutting. It also recognizes that minimum prices may be proper for the normal operations of certain types of industry but in such cases government supervision and control would naturally tend to be increased."

Case Is Outlined

He then introduced in succession Leon Henderson, chief of the NRA's Research and Planning Division, and Sol Rosenblatt, chief of Compliance and Enforcement, whose task it was to outline the factual case.

It was Mr. Henderson who made clear the choice lying before private enterprise, while Mr. Rosenblatt reinforced his argument with a presentation of the impossibility of enforcing price fixing as it now exists. The conclusion left for the audience to draw was inevitable, that price fixing can be maintained voluntarily throughout the average industry only in periods of temporary fear; that it breaks down when normal conditions return, resulting only in damage to the prestige of the balance of a code, and to members of an industry who attempt to abide by it.

He then asked the audience to weigh carefully the following questions:

"Can price fixing be enforced? Can it extend for any lengthy period? Does it not have inherent production control and allocation of quotas? Must not an industry accept these with price control? Does an industry not surrender its initiative when it accepts price control—or, looking at it from the other side, must it not accept extended government interference?"

Competition the Answer

His own answer was that "competition is the essence of the capitalistic system." To this he added that the NRA has been "fighting back to a balance in prices," which would be "unhealthy." He considered the present price structure resulting from the "multiplicity of price provisions in this scare period" entirely unhealthy and unsound. He implied strongly that in his opinion it must go.

But he indicated one line of exceptions. He considered there was a praiseworthy ideal behind "open" price provisions and that modified control on such a basis might be satisfactory. But rigid price control was left outside the pale by his contentions.

Among the various arguments he made against such systems, he declared that during the depression the industries in which prices have been most stable have proved the worst employers of labor whereas those with the greatest fluctuations show the best records for both steadiness and volume of employment.

Watch Your Step, Boys!

By a Staff Artist

Arguments of Future Chaos Presented Supreme Court To Defend New Deal Gold Clause

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—In the solemn hush of the Supreme Court chamber today, Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, launched forceful concrete arguments in the momentous gold clause case—a case which goes to the very financial heart of the New Deal.

The deep significance of this test of the legality of an important part of the Administration's financial program was clearly depicted in Mr. Cummings's statements:

Failure to uphold the gold abrogation clause would add $69,000,000,000 to the nation's public and private debt structure.

It would reduce the Treasury balance by $2,500,000,000.

It would add $17,000,000,000 to the public debt alone.

It would increase the interest rate on the nation's public and private debt by $2,500,000,000 alone—a figure, he said, twice the value of the combined wheat and cotton crop in 1930.

And, Mr. Cummings added, failure to uphold the gold abrogation clause would return the country to its "former financial chaos."

Importance of Case Stressed

Appearing in his first argument before the mighty court as a Government spokesman, Mr. Cummings's presence in itself was indicative of the importance with which the case is regarded. But his voice was modulated to almost a conversational manner as, raising his tall figure and grasping the back of the mahogany chair in front of him with both hands, he continued the arguments which he began for a brief 15 minutes yesterday.

From the bench in front of him looked down nine strikingly differentiated justices, clothed in black robes, their white hair set off by the dark surroundings, with the jovian figure of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the center of them—nine final arbiters of the monumental matter at issue—as they are of the whole Roosevelt recovery program.

Capacity Attendance

The semi-circular hall of the Supreme Court (from which the tribunal is soon to move to a vast marble structure all its own) was decorously crowded to the last limit of its seating capacity. Half a dozen members of Congress who helped draft the gold clause abrogation order listened silently and a whole cluster of lawyers from the Department of Justice followed proceedings. The hall is one where a branch of Congress itself once sat, and where the stream of American constitutional law has had its source for a century. Lawyers today arguing the case now and then called the attention of the nine grave justices to precedents and decisions handed down by "you" and "your body" in Civil War days, and before.

The matter at issue is the right of the Government to abrogate the gold clause provision in its bonds affecting, all told, public and private securities estimated at a value of $100,000,000,000.

Single Bond the Example

As the case opened late yesterday, the issue involved a single bond of the Baltimore & Ohio railway and its right to make interest payment of $22.50 instead of $38.10—a difference of a mere $15.60—not enough to print one paragraph of the Congressional Record—but in its effect as a precedent involving billions in taxpayers' money, with the same effect on private gold-clause obligations.

There are four gold cases in all, and the Supreme Court will treat them as a unit. An embarrassed young man, Emanuel Redfield, hardly out of law school it seemed, opened the momentous case, arguing the right of his client Norman C. Norman of New York and owner of that "gold" bond, to the difference in interest of $15.60. Mr. Redfield was manifestly awed by the circumstances of his appearance. His was the only voice in the hushed and listening room, save for brief questions, until he sat down, with visible relief.

Railroads Argue for U. S. Case

Immediately followed the counter-argument by Frederick H. Wood of the B. & O. as polished and fluent as the first had been hesitant and slow. In effect, the railroads have made their cause the Government's, and are arguing its points for it. Mr. Wood had apparently determined to leave no possible question of the validity of the action in repudiating the gold clause; he explored every detail and marshaled what he presented as a crushing declaration on the subject with precedents from far-off days of previous trouble and turbulence in the Republic.

The Constitution provides Congress with the power to "coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." It is round this phrase that the issue turns.

The question resolves into two points. First, whether bonds containing a clause to make payments in gold of a certain fineness must actually deliver up such gold if the owner asks that right.

Second, whether, in the inability at best of times to obtain such gold, the debtor must pay the "equivalent" of gold at a price at which it was originally placed. This is really the heart of the issue, whether it shall be the new or the old "equivalence." It was on this that Mr. Cummings concentrated this morning, as he did in his brief preliminary statement last night.

Vermont Assembly Elects Officers

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9 (AP)—The thirty-third biennial session of the Vermont General Assembly convened today, the Senate being called together by Gov.-Elect Charles M. Smith, who presided over that body as Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick called the House to order.

Judge Ernest E. Moore of Ludlow was elected Speaker of the House.

Leon Ellsworth of Cambridge was elected clerk of the House without opposition. Harold J. Arthur of Burlington was named first assistant clerk.

William H. Walls of Bennington County was elected president pro tem of the Senate, and Senator Thomas Magner of Chittenden County was chosen third member of the committee on committees.

Ernest W. Gibson Jr. of Brattleboro was elected Senate Secretary and named Sterry Waterman of St. Johnsbury his assistant.

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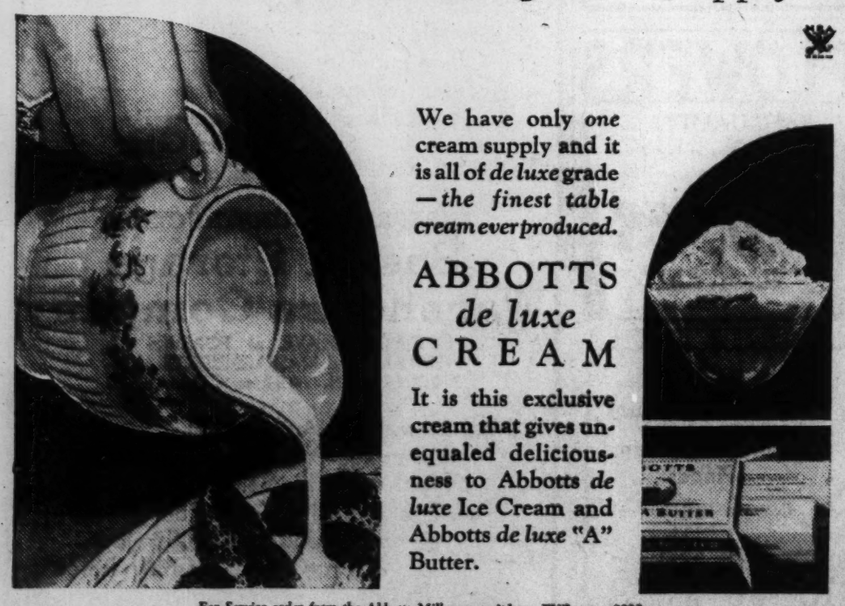
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PHILADELPHIA

Italy Acts Quickly to Take Over Strategic Tract in East Africa Ceded by France in Rome Accord

Colonial Minister De Bono Expected to Give Up Cabinet Portfolio to Begin Consolidation Task; Small Strip Assumes Large Importance

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP)—Italian colonial authorities made preparations today to take over control of the territories in Northern and Eastern Africa which France conceded to Italy as part of the Franco-Italian accord.

Gen. Emilio de Bono, Minister of Colonies, plans to sail immediately for Eritrea and Somaliland to consolidate the two colonies under one administration and incorporate in the area the 400 square miles of French Somaliland ceded by France.

It was expected he would give up his Cabinet position to devote his entire attention to the new responsibilities.

From a strategic and world commerce viewpoint the 400 square miles of French Somaliland to the east are much more important than the 44,000 square miles of sand which France granted to Italy in southeast Lybia.

Strategic

The smaller grant faces the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden join. Here the strait is only 13 miles wide. Consequently the possession of this point of land simplifies the possibility of policing or controlling the strait.

There is only one "fly in the ointment," that fly being a little black dot on the map known as the Island of Perim which belongs to England. This island is closer to the Asiatic shore but it is directly in line with the smallest opening and directly across from the new territory which Italy is receiving.

If Italy fortifies her new coastline, it is possible England may do the same with her strategic island.

It is therefore not considered here as very probable that Italy could use her new territory as an influence in future negotiations with Great Britain.

Details Given Out

Details of the accord between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini were made public last night as the Frenchman sped toward Paris to seek ratification of the agreements from his Cabinet and Parliament.

In discussing armament the Italian communiqué did not mention Germany by name, but it said the two governments had agreed that no nation could modify its obligations regarding armaments "by unilateral action."

At the same time, the communiqué continued, the Franco-Italian agreement was reached on a basis of the declaration of Dec. 11, 1932—a declaration by Major European powers granting Germany a gradual progression toward equality in armaments as a measure to bring it back into the world Disarmament Conference.

African Concessions

The communiqué also revealed for the first time the extent of French concessions in Africa. To Italy M. Laval agreed to give 44,500 square miles sliced off the northeastern ends of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa. He also promised enough of French Somaliland to give Italy command of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb linking the Red Sea and the Bay of Aden, as well as the Island of Doumerrah.

The communiqué sets forth:

The frontiers of Libya are extended to a line which, leaving Tummo, reaches the western frontier of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at the intersection of the 24th meridian east longitude with the 18th degree, 45 minutes, north latitude.

This line leaves Aozou and Guezenti in Italian territory and Bardai and Tecro in French territory. The area thus added to Libya is approximately 44,500 square miles.

The frontier between Eritrea and French Somaliland is changed by a line drawn between Dereloua to Dadato on the Weima River. This change gives Italy a strip on the coast fronting on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Italy also gets the Island of Doumerrah. Frontier commissions will work out the details of the new frontiers.

Central European Problems

As to Austria and Central Europe, the communiqué said:

The two governments declare themselves in accord in recommending to those States most interested the conclusion of a pact of non-interference in their respective internal affairs and a reciprocal undertaking not to excite or favor any action that might have the purpose of attempts by force on the territorial integrity or political or social régime of one of the contracting countries.

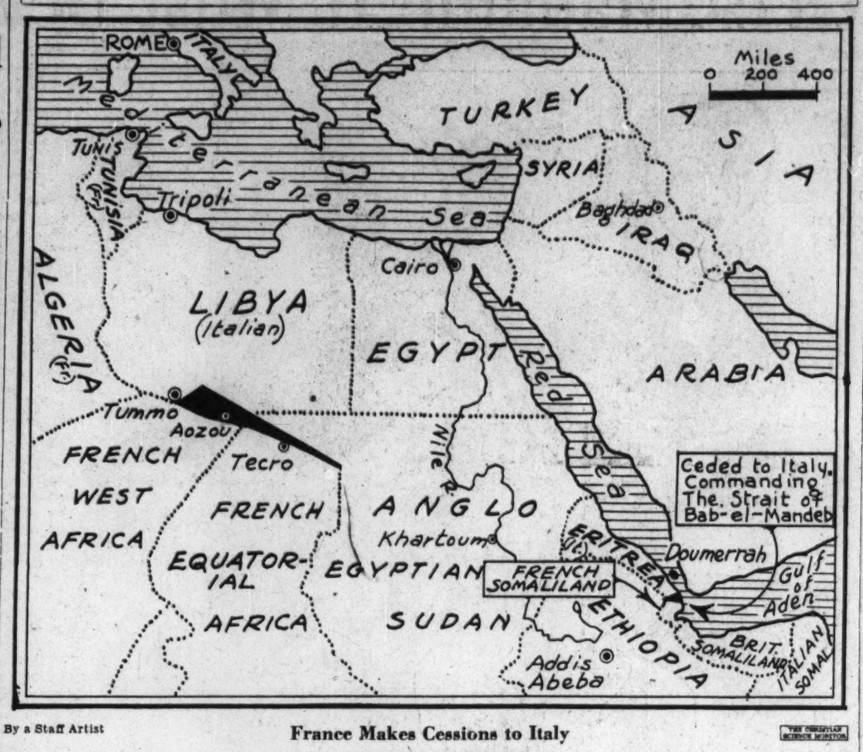
This accord should be concluded initially among Italy, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria—that is, among all the countries bordering Austria itself—and be left open to the adherence of France, Poland and Roumania.

Moreover, the Italian and French Governments, realizing the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Austria, are agreed that in case this independence and integrity is menaced the two governments will consult between themselves and with Austria to see what measures to take. This consultation would then be extended by Italy and France to other states so as to assure their collaboration.

It is believed M. Laval will have no difficulty in putting the accords through the French Parliament.

A prediction that old Italo-Yugoslav enmities may be healed by the new Italo-French understanding was made as favorable reaction came from the Little Entente nations, Austria and Hungary, which were busily studying the proposed noninterference pact that grew out of the Laval-Mussolini conversations.

Diplomacy Changes Map of Africa



By a Staff Artist

France Makes Cessions to Italy

The Rome agreements give French land in North and Central Africa to Italy. The black portion under Libya shows a gain of approximately 44,000 square miles by the Italians, creating a corridor from the Italian holdings to the British Sudan. Over on the east coast a small wedge-shaped piece is ceded by France giving a much-desired addition of land on the Red Sea, commanding the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. In addition the island of Doumerrah adjoining Eritrea in the Red Sea goes to Italy.

Polish-Roumanian Trade Agreement To Last One Year

Closer Friendship Shown by Pact to Speed Up Industrial Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A Polish-Roumanian trade agreement has been signed here by Col. Floyer Rajchman, Polish Minister of Trade, and I. Manolescu-Strunge, Roumanian Minister of Commerce.

The duration of the new agreement is one year. Its importance in strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries was emphasized here by the Roumanian Minister, who came all the way to Warsaw to sign the treaty.

Roumania exports a large amount of fruit and wines to Poland and receives in return manufactured and half-finished Polish articles. The exchange of goods between the two states has increased lately, and still more lively business is expected as the result of the new agreement.

Manchester Theater Return to Repertory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER—One of Britain's famous theaters—Gaiety at Manchester—is once more to return to repertory after several years as a cinema.

Since 1921 it has exhibited films, but its lessees, Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., who have 10 other picture palaces in and around Manchester, have decided to let the building to a company which has been formed here to start a new repertory theater.

The Gaiety was the home of a celebrated experiment in repertory carried out by Miss Horniman between 1908 and 1921. During this period many celebrated players received their training at the Gaiety, including Dame Sybil Thorndike.

Nanking Elevates Confucian Family To Publicize Sage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—As part of a general movement designed to revive the moral principles of Confucius as fresh guiding lights for China, the National Government has promulgated a set of measures designed to demonstrate the nation's respect for Confucius and his teachings.

Hitherto lineal descendants of Confucius have borne the ancient title of "Yen-Shen-Kung" or "Holy Duke." Now, however, this is to be elaborated to the imposing dimensions of "Ta-Cheng-Chih-Sheng-Hsien-Shih-Feng-Ssu-Kuan," which means, "The Sacrificial Official For the Late Teacher, Confucius the Sage." The "Ta-Cheng" with which this starts off means Confucius. Bearers of this title are to have the rank of "Te-Jen," or "Specially Appointed."

Lineal descendants of the Four Sages, Confucius, Yen Yuan, Tseng Tzu and Mencius, have been known by the title of "Fu-Sheng" but they are now to be raised to "Szu-Sheng-Feng-Ssu-Kuan," meaning "Sacrificial Official For the Four Sages" with the grade of "Chien-Jen" or "Second Rank."

Provision is also being made for education of descendants of Confucius and the other sages at Government expense until their graduation from college. Moreover, a primary school for education of the sages is to be specially established by the Government at Kufow, southern Shantung, which is particularly associated with Confucius.

The Temple of Confucius at Kufow will benefit by new measures designed to raise contributions for repair of the edifice, which during recent years has been neglected but is now to be refurbished.

Those supporting the "back to Confucius" movement identify it with the "New Life" movement sponsored by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, insisting that it has no religious significance but is designed merely to revive old and solid virtues and to identify them with the best in newer modern thought.

All classes in China except the submerged radicals appear to take to the Confucian revival with enthusiasm.

Woman Awarded Post In London Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Miss Marion Thring, an assistant at the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, has been appointed guide-lecturer at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It is considered an honor for a woman to be given this post.

For some years Miss Thring was on the staff of the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, and on her return to England, before coming to Birmingham, she reorganized the Taunton Museum. At Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery she has been mainly responsible for the organization and arrangement of the department of historic costume and textiles, and for a considerable rearrangement of the department of European ceramics.

Pig Iron Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—(AP)—The Iron Age composite prices for pig iron and finished steel remain unchanged this week at $17.90 a ton and 2.124 cents a pound, respectively.

London Times Celebrates 150 Years as Newspaper

Reformed Smuggler One of Its First Foreign Correspondents, and He Made British Officials Come to Office for News of Foreign Wars

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Smugglers, landing on lonely headlands and in secret coves, provided the first newspaper "cable service" from foreign countries to Britain.

This has been revealed here in the recent supplement celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of The Times, leading British daily newspaper. The anniversary supplement puts the spotlight on the early history of newspapers.

Smugglers were first used to carry news, it is said, in 1811. The Post Office was in a sorry condition at that time, on account of blockades in foreign ports and the habit of showing "preferences" for delivering mails quickly to certain government-managed newspapers.

The Times was not one of those newspapers. So the editor reformed a smuggler and hired him to bring news secretly from the continent. Many a "scoop" was the result.

The method was so successful that even Lord Castlereagh, British Foreign Secretary, went to The Times to discover how foreign wars were progressing.

Seventeenth Century Pictures

The anniversary supplement also shows that illustrated news sheets are not, as is often popularly supposed, a relatively modern conception.

Illustrated news pamphlets were appearing spasmodically throughout the seventeenth century. One of these, printed in 1607, described pictorially "certaine wonderfull overflowing of Waters."

Another later one illustrated the freezing of the River Thames in 1683.

The "Gazette," printed in Antwerp, appears to have been the first regular illustrated journal. It began publication in 1629 and continued for 16 years.

Writing for an early daily was not, it is pointed out, the leisurely procedure sometimes imagined. Reporters had to write as they were flung from side to side of coaches racing back to London from all parts of the country.

One coach carrying Times' reporters made a journey from Glasgow to London, a distance of some 400 miles, in 55½ hours. On the way it was very nearly upset by the coach of a rival newspaper.

Rivalry is not all that is recalled in the supplement. Contemporary criticism of historic literature is brought to light.

Timely Warnings

The Times of a century ago "gives Byron his due for vigor of language," but regrets "his sad lapses into jargon" and hopes "that a study of Shakespeare will make him a better poet and a better man."

Informing its readers that Scott is preparing a book upon Napoleon, The Times of the day gave a warning that although it would be a clever and attractive book the "author shows very little depth of research and very little sagacity in developing the hidden springs of action."

A review of The Times' own history shows very plainly that the paper developed on account of its first-class contributors, its adherence to truth, and the "balance" of its outlook.

The famous newspaper began on Jan. 1, 1785, as a four-page sheet, called the Daily Universal Register, for the purpose of advertising a novel method of printing. The printing method was not a success but The Times itself became so sought-after that people would queue up to read it and at one time copies were hired out by the hour and sold in the country in the evening or next day.

When the paper first saw the light the Government had a hold over most journals. The Government could, through its management of the mails, withhold foreign news. The Times, under John Walter II, son of the founder, obtained its foreign news without using the mails. It was the first paper to establish its own foreign correspondent. It was also the first paper to establish a mechanical press.

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Le Chapeau?—But Yes, Madame, It Must Be Amusing

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Styles Now a Laughing Matter

Hats Hind-Side-To—Skirts Split—Huge Brass Clips

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

ARE your winter clothes amusing? If not, you must consider yourself just a "plain, old-fashioned girl"—and this would be unthinkable! All joking aside, it is really surprising to find how universally the term "amusing" has taken the place of "smart" and "chic" in the parlance of the dress-making and millinery salons.

"I am sure Madame will like this model" says the vendeuse, "it is so amusing," and she summons a mannequin clad in a frock which is bizarre in color and weird in design. Madame declares herself "thrilled" and orders it on the spot. How often have I heard a stout, middle-aged woman condemn a really lovely frock because she considers it "dull and uninteresting," and ask for one which is "more amusing," for, mark you, this desire for "amusing" clothes is by no means confined to members of the younger generation.

It must be just another evidence of emerging from the depression—this hankering for the bizarre and amusing in clothes. One cannot blame the dressmakers and milliners for providing the sort of models which their clients demand, and so we have skirts so tight that they must be split to the knees to allow the wearer to walk or even to sit, or so full that they might be worn over a hoop-skirt; we have bodices which appear to have been put on "hind side to" with all sorts of intricate drapings at the neck fastened with big clips of nickel or brass, capes thrown over the shoulder, Toreador style—and so on. But, after all, one needn't take the matter too seriously, for it is a phase which is sure to pass very quickly.

In another season or two, we shall doubtless find the pendulum swinging back to the other extreme, and we shall be wearing frocks and hats of the most conservative character.

"Pancakes" and Toques

It is the milliners who have carried this idea of "amusing" models to the greatest extreme. At a concert at the Inter-Allée Club the other morning, the hats of the fashionable women who composed the audience, beggar description. They were of every "amusing" shape imaginable from the still popular "pancake," perched perilously on the side of a mass of curls, to the high-crowned, wide-brimmed Tyrolean felt with the bright little feather fantasy at the back. Turbans and toques were of every description—"pill-boxes," Thibetan priests' caps, "tea-cosies," Cossack turbans in fur with a wicked looking dagger thrust through the front, high toques of felt or velvet with a long quill struck through the middle of the crown, (a menace to the neighbors on either side), replicas in panne velvet of the shiny hat worn by the old-time cocher, Victorian hats with narrow brims turned up at the sides with a feather trailing at the back—all extremely amusing and not a few really becoming and smart, as well.

I am sending you sketches of a few of the more conservative of these "amusing" hats. The demure little straw bonnet by Madame Schiaparelli with its white ribbons tied under the chin (reminding one of the old poem, "Tying her bonnet under her chin, she tied a young man's heart within") is really quaint and amusing. The modern adaptation of the tricorne, with its forward movement and nickel clips is the great success of Madame Le Monnier's winter collection. Madame Suzy's narrow black felt is typical of quite another style of "amusing" hat, while the popular "pill-box," made famous by Princess Marina and named for that charming lady, with its mass of coq feathers hanging at the back, is a revival of Victorian days which is not only "amusing" but smart and distinguished, as well. As a matter of fact, the "pill-box" vies with the high Cossack turban for supremacy among the smaller hats. Hats with brims, by the by, have not proved nearly so popular as was predicted, even though they are turned up at the back to accommodate the high collar of the winter coat.

Plus Fours in Gay Colors

This is the season for the winter sports costumes and these are always very amusing, even though they have become more or less standardized in everything except their color. After several years of experimenting, winter sportswomen have adopted almost universally the costume which consists of trousers on the type of "plus fours" reaching almost to the boot tops, with a short jacket, usually of the same color, under which one may wear a sweater, or waistcoat, or both, and a scarf, cap, stockings and gloves in some bright plain color or in gay plaids or stripes.

Dilkousha is showing a winter sports costume in bottle-green heavy woolen material with a white lastex woolen sweater, a monk's hood with a narrow cape, scalloped around the edge, of the same white material, and little scalloped white bands at the top of the henna-colored woolen stockings, henna scarf and gloves complete the costume. Another skiing costume by the same designer is in gray wool with a monks' hood lined with bright blue on the jacket, a bright blue knitted cap, stockings and gloves. These hoods will be found a great comfort amid the winter snows.

Rainbow Blouses

Vera Borea favors white homespun trousers with a gray Eton jacket and white cap, stockings and gloves, the touch of bright color being supplied by a fitted blouse in horizontal stripes of every color of the rainbow, with a scarf to match.

Heim has an amusing winter sports costume consisting of trousers of pinchecked green and white wool and an olive green Eton jacket with round collar of white duvetyne, a plain olive-green sweater, a white duvetyne waistcoat, and gloves and a green Tyrolean hat held firmly in place by a narrow white leather strap under the chin. Another novelty is a knee-length cape with a hood which may be of the same color as the suit or in a bright contrasting shade. A fur waistcoat and a Cossack turban of the same fur is another Heim idea.

And speaking of furs, they, too, can be amusing. At Max-Furs, the other day I saw an amusing costume for the younger woman, especially appropriate for the school or college girl, which consisted of a plain frock of red jersey and a hip-length cape of gray astrakhan which was quite full and gathered at the neck with ties and bow of the red jersey and a Cossack hat of the fur with the crown of the red.

The great majority of the new fur coats, by the by, are of three-quarter length. It is rarely that one sees a model which reaches to the edge of the skirt.

The big fur collar has given place to a scarf tied at one side or a narrow collar which stands close to the neck at the back and may be open at the front or tied tight around the throat with narrow strips of the fur. Waist or hip-length capes are very much in vogue, replacing to a certain extent the fur coat. This is good news for those of us who have badly worn fur coats, for the better part of these may easily be fashioned into a smart cape, by the little furrier around the corner.

Which reminds me of one of the most luxurious fur garments that it has ever been my good fortune to see. This is a creation of Max-Furs, a cape composed of six magnificent silver foxes, reaching well below the hips at the back and rounded at the front, reaching to the collar-bones, with no collar. Worn with a black velvet gown, this is a truly regal garment.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row: Left—Turban of Changeable Blue Taffeta and Bouffant Scarf, by Mme. Le Monnier. Center—Black Straw Faced and Tied With White Satin, Effective When Worn With Frock of Soft, Black Wool. By Schiaparelli. Right—Beige Crepe-de-Chine With Coq Feathers in Darker Shade. Designed by Mme. Suzy for Trousseau of Duchess of Kent, and Worn With a Molyneux Frock of Same Material and Velvet Scarf of Darker Shade. Lower Row: Left—"Ritz," a Modern Adaptation of the Tricorne. Black Felt Faced With Breitschwanz Attached to Crown With Nickel Stars. By Mme. Le Monnier. The Bodice From Jodelle Has Amusing Collar of Black and White Striped Silk. Center—Schiaparelli's Latest Model. Black Felt With High Crown Split at Front and Encircled With Band of Narrow Black Satin Ribbon. The Schiaparelli Frock of Black Wool Crepe Shows Interesting Arrangement of Printed Crepe at Neck. Right—One of Mme. Suzy's New Models in Black Felt With Band of Bright Green Cellaphan and Two Gold Buckles.

Modern Pioneers in Japan

Big Steps Taken by Women in Entering New Fields

By Roland Sharp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NARA, Japan, the ancient capital of Rising-Sun Land, a visitor from the Occident may sense the old Japan whose spell still wreathes about the rising and vigorous modern nation. Here traditional social custom shows the quietly compelling ties that hold women in comparative seclusion.

Nara's stone lanterns peering from foliage along paths that wind to crimson-pillared temples, seem to invite the spreading of matting for an open-air "tea ceremony." You can imagine decorous maidens with white blossoms against raven-wing hair, kneeling with studied precision over the traditional implements.

During this ceremony the thought of the girl must manifest poise above all else. Every motion is conformed to set patterns of symbolic meaning. Around this ceremony and the arrangement of flowers cluster the most cherished ideals of the Japanese home.

For that reason the age-long education of Japanese girls likewise centered around these and similar domestic arts. Even with the coming of modern high schools, graduates looked forward to no career outside the home.

Gradually a change came with the modernization of Japan. According to some estimates, only 10 graduates in the hundred now marry almost immediately. About 50 take up some remunerative work, either in preparation for marriage or to insure a means of self-support in case of need after marriage. The remaining 40 enter occupations in which they remain, or gradually drift into marriage.

This transformation sounds commonplace to Occidental ears, yet it marks a profound upheaval in Japan. Moreover, when women enter such bizarre callings as piano tuner, script girl for the motion picture director, and guides speaking a foreign language, Nara can almost be felt to wince.

No people is more adept in dropping certain elements of the old for the new than the Japanese. So it is not surprising to find Japanese women learning to fly. So far about 10 have qualified for pilot's licenses. Seven have been second-class fliers, and three third.

While these fliers have not yet set the world ablaze, it is much that they are testing their wings at all. Miss Suzuko Kaminaka, a second-class pilot, holds nonstop records in Japan among the women fliers, and is planning more ambitious ventures. She is a member of the Light Aeroplane Club in Chiba Prefecture, and practices flying with zeal in the Tsudanuma Lake Aviation Ground.

Parachute Girl

Japan's first parachute girl, Miss Miyoko Kimimori, is pioneering in this specialty of aviation. Dressed in helmet and flying suits, these modern Japanese represent a far cry from the kimonoed figures seen on every street.

The kimonos are still there, but in dwindling number. Girls who work all day handling the hose of a gasoline pump in filling stations, as hundreds of them do everywhere in Japan, cannot be hampered with the colorful but in-the-way kimono sleeves. Waitresses who still cling to the old costume present a pleasing picture in the dining room, but it is evident that they have much trouble keeping their draperies clear of being soiled.

The item of cost enters, too. Western dress saves over the older models, and finally, gives freedom and comfort sacrificed to lines of the traditional multiple folds and obi, or broad sash.

In whatever direction, comparisons of the progress of Japanese women with that of Occidentals can be fair only when all surrounding circumstances are taken into account. This applies with emphasis to the advances of Japanese women into the professions.

No Slight Achievement

To say, for example, that the highest governmental position attained by a Japanese woman is that of Assistant Factory Inspector is not impressive, especially when American women have reached the Senate and Cabinet, and represent the nation abroad.

Yet that modest position, viewed in its own setting, is no slight achievement. Japanese law does not bar women from holding office in the civil service, but practical difficulties are an effective check to all but the most determined effort.

One of these handicaps has been the lack of adequate law teaching for women, while a knowledge of law is required in competitive civil service examinations. One college open to women gives legal courses, but the standard has been low.

It is therefore no small thing to find that Mrs. Setsu Tanino has been in the Japanese Civil Service for 11 years, and has been Assistant Factory Inspector for more than five. She passed the competitive examinations at a time when women were only beginning to enter political activity in Japan. There are several other women in the civil service, but none of higher rank.

In point of seniority, education holds first rank among professions developed by Japanese women. Some 70 years ago the training of primary school teachers was made an adjunct of the universal, compulsory primary school system. Now there are many women principals of private and public schools, as well as women college professors.

A special type of educational work, that of medicine, has developed for women from the fact that many of them have become doctors. Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, for example, is president of the Tokyo Women's Medical College and of the Japanese Women's Medical Association.

Cannot Sign Contracts

The entrance of women into business in Japan is restricted by laws which deprive them of many powers considered normal elsewhere, such as the right to sign contracts. Married women can sign only with the indorsement of their husbands. But single or widowed women have more freedom, and there are some 500 women qualified for a vote in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. This shows that they are entering business in spite of handicaps.

So the advance of women into many professions can easily be traced in Japan. The movement is more impressive when its short span of years is realized, in addition to the influence of traditional institutions against which it is a protest.

This is the last of three articles. The others were published on the two preceding Wednesdays.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Mixing a Butter Cake

On the day a butter cake is to be baked set the half cup of butter out on the kitchen table at breakfast time. When the dishes are out of the way put the butter in the electric mixer using the small bowl and when the butter is well creamed add the cup of sugar. Work this into the whirling mixture with a knife inserted close to the bowl in the inside. The other mixing is best done by using a spoon and setting the electric mixer aside. A cake can be combined and put in the oven in 10 minutes and less if the butter and sugar creaming is done in this way and all the ingredients measured and near at hand. Mrs. S. W., Iowa

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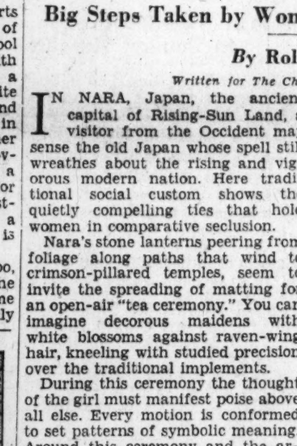
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The Neighbors Come In

THERE seems some doubt about that title. Perhaps a better would be a certain line of fame regarding a small candle and its beam. But then, this is not about candles—though one is warm, there—and this isn't, surely, a naughty world. Although, thinking of Jim Kibbee, I'm not so certain of that.

For at this season of the year our neighborhood looks rather askance at Jim. And this is the queerer in that during the rest of the year he is our model of industry. No trees are so trim as Jim's, no garden so immaculate of weeds, no place so well tended and so tirelessly. But at this time of year there seems a bare suspicion that he isn't, exactly, what one might call A Good Influence.

With Jim, you see, this slack tide of the year, when the ebb trembles and quivers before edging back in slow ripples, is a time of leisure. All spring, all summer, all through the brisk fall, he has been busy with plowing and tending and reaping. But day by day the low sun has swept through a shrinking arc; the dark plowed fields have skimmed over, and they have thawed in long ruled lines, and now they are frozen tight, their quiet, pale brown reaches framed in the tawny brown of dead grasses along the walls, their furrows thick with the russet of drifted leaves. Until spring, now, the good earth will be resting. And because his place of business is locked tight, Jim, who moves in the quiet and steady rhythm of the soil, now does as he pleases.

* * *

IT'S NOT THAT, mind you, that makes the rest of us glance aslant at this lanky, gray-thatched neighbor of ours, but the manner in which he does it. His leisure he takes boastingly, while the rest of us go prosaically about our daily stints. He visits in kitchens; he cocks his hat and saunters off to look over mythical woodlots; he puts his feet against the rusty-red stove in the hardware store and talks by the hour. We wish, in amused irritation, that he'd go to "Floridy," as he sometimes promises. But he doesn't. He stays here, and flaunts his leisure and, in the brown old workshop between his barn and the first orchard rows, putters around doing exactly as he pleases.

But perhaps, after all, it's the brown old workshop, and not Jim, that isn't exactly A Good Influence in the neighborhood. Brown shingles outside, smoke-stained a rich sepia within, it smells of shavings, and apples, and paint, and under all—for it is an old shoe shop—lies a faint, sweet reminiscence of leather. You come in briskly enough; you've just dashed over for a moment to whip out some shelf brackets with Jim's keyhole saw. So you bustle about it, and Jim lays by the bird house that he's building. He watches you, and talks; his laugh booms as he remembers something that happened years ago, "down the Harbor"; he speculates on affairs in China and asks your opinion. Without meaning it—for you've just dashed over and must dash back—you move more leisurely. The latch clicks. Lee comes in; he's been cutting, in the lot beyond his great field, and his ax head needs tightening. He, too, is brisk at first. Then he, too, slows. You talk. A car buckets over the deep, frozen ruts in Jim's yard, and George comes in. He stares, laughs; Jim sweeps tools from a tattered piano stool.

* * *

"SIDDOWN," HE COMMANDS, "and be miz'able."

"Can't, Jim. Your tin shears working?"

That, too, Jim sweeps aside. "Look here, now; what about this Saar business? You been over there, George. You think they will—or *do* you think they will?"

"Well, I'll tell you." George rubs the back of his neck, twirls the piano stool. "Way I look at it—"

So on apple boxes, and sawhorses, and piano stool we settle the world's business. Keyhole saws, and ax heads, and tinning shears are minor after all. The round stove purrs. Bit by bit we card out the tangled skein of today and lay it straight and orderly. Beyond the darkening windows the frosted sky deepens. Firelight quivers on walls and ceiling. And, when we have settled everything, Lee tamps home the wedge in his ax helve, and George pockets the shears, and I tuck keyhole saw and brackets under my arm, and Jim stretches magnificently.

"So that's settled," he yawns. "Well, I do' know. Call it a day. Let's go home and see what the neighbors have brought in."

And so we go. Lee cuts through the fields to his milking, George spins out of the yard on two wheels, and rather thoughtfully I go down town after the mail. I'm wondering myself, now, if Jim really *is* A Good Influence.

* * *

FOR THAT LAST PHRASE of his stuck in my mind; and again it wasn't so much what he did as how he did it. To get its full flavor you must hear his drawl, must get his very yawn and the sidelong significance of his glance. One has been lazily content; one has talked and speculated, wondered and surmised; and at the end, with this dry comment on the futility of all this, one goes lounging home to see what the good-hearted and industrious neighbors have brought in. I had heard the phrase before, it is true; typically New England, it smacks of our dry and pawkish view of things. Never before, however, had I got precisely this meaning from it. And I wondered whether Jim had been poking fun at himself, or at us. Or had it, perhaps, a meaning beyond this?

So, against the chill northwest wind, I went down the twisting road that drops toward Pond Brook, and came into Jaalam Town, brooding and quiet under the lee of the Ridge. There were colored lights in the Square, a press in the post office. I stood in line and waited my armful. It came, and as I sorted it there were two, a letter and a package, that called for immediate opening.

* * *

THEY WERE FROM my neighbor in South Australia. In the letter was a clipping and, most surprisingly, a great brown check, queerly engraved and phrased, "which," the letter hoped, "should be strong enough to leap your tariff wall—and it will be a good thing when we can find means to level all such walls to the ground." And in the package, safely wrapped, were two turned candlesticks. They were heavy; they shone smoothly; they were, the clipping told me, of acacia wood from the "Never-Never," the deep heart of Australia. In heat and solitude they grew; dark hands cut them, and by camel train they came out, to be fashioned to this beauty of golden brown and honey color. That beauty caught a quick eye; and, because someone in that distant land had come to know and love this small New England town of Jaalam, these bits of beauty had come here.

And as I wrapped them again—very carefully—and went homeward through the silver winter twilight, by some odd blending of thought this neighbor in South Australia and my neighbor Jim marched with me. For both were neighbors, near dwellers, sharers in common. I thought, too, of Jim's drawled comment. It had a new meaning, now.

"Let's go home, and see what the neighbors have brought in."

How much they have brought in, these neighbors, during the past year! My thoughts were not of apples, and golden pumpkin pies, and crinkly lettuce heads; Jaalam is always quick to share such things, though after our New England fashion we do it somewhat shyly, and with the air that 'tisn't much, and if you don't take it we'll have to throw it out. Nor was it only George and Jim and Lee of whom I was thinking. They are neighbors, yes; we share things and thoughts and are the richer for the sharing. But my neighborhood is larger than that. It is made up of folks, scattered and dispersed though they be over this small round globe of ours, whose dwelling places are near mine, whose way of thinking is homely to me. And it is a timeless neighborhood. Daily, hourly, I touch hands across the years and centuries with my neighbors; into their lives I enter familiarly, and my house door is open to them. We exchange, we share; how much we exchange and share we cannot reckon.

* * *

AND THINKING OF THEM, coming up the winter road with the friendly stars low and near over the stripped trees, my steps quicken. They are good, these neighbors. They have brought in much, during the year. They have brought in courage, and kindness, and they have brought in hope and happiness. Through their gifts I am rich. And coming to the last turn of the road, and seeing the familiar lighted windows ahead—and being very careful of what I carry—I go more briskly still. For I am eager to get home, to reach the place where I live. I am eager to see fully what the neighbors have brought in, and to have others see it.

Still I am somewhat doubtful about that title—though Jim, I see, is A Good Influence, after all. Brief candles burn out, but candlesticks remain. That's too long. Night's candles are burned out. My neighbor Will of Stratford jogs my elbow overmuch today. I do' know. Suppose you write your own. And then, by candlelight, go home and see what *your* neighbors have brought in.

DANIEL CHASE.

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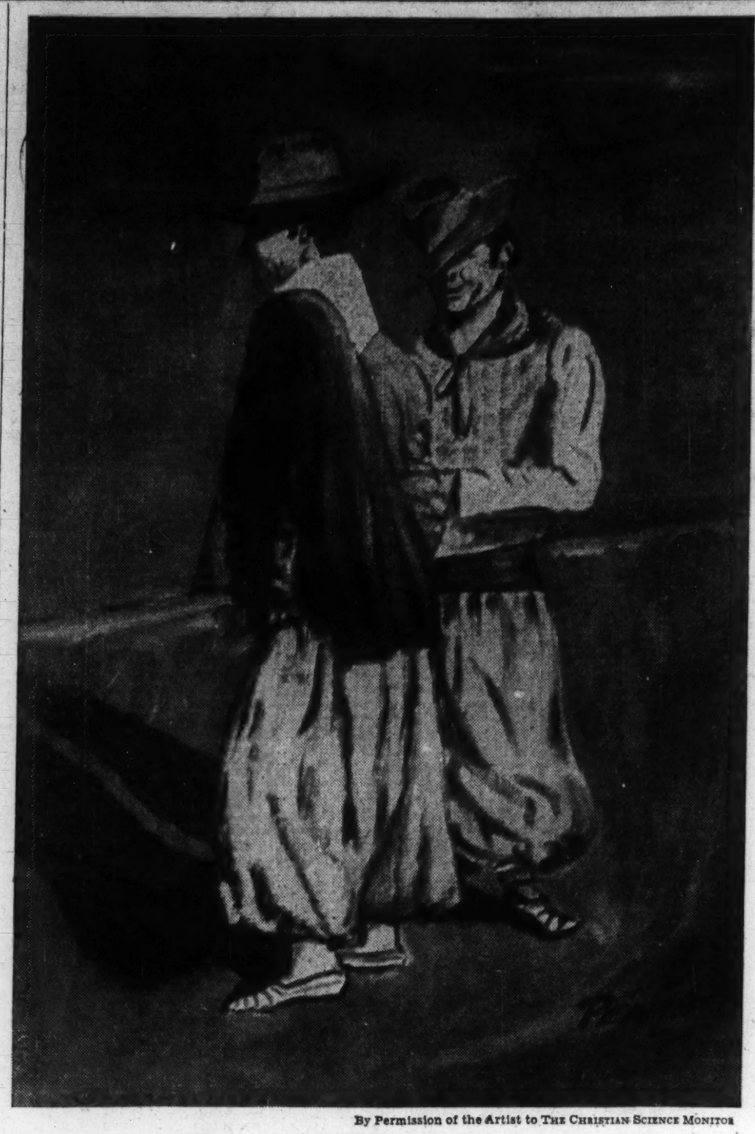

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GAUCHOS: *An Oil Painting by N. S. Pearn*

IN SEEKING to give an impression of the natives of the pampas of South America, Mr. Norman Stone Pearn speaks vigorously and freely with brush and color. "Gauchos" is a "conversation piece" of the prairie, as well as a costume piece. The near figure is wearing the characteristic woolen cloak known as a *poncho*, while the other figure stands in his workaday clothes with *sombrero* worn at a rakish angle.

It is in the gay coloring of their garments that Mr. Pearn is especially interested. It appears that an adventurous journey across the arid wastes of the Sahara—undertaken a year or two ago with a companion younger than his youthful self—has left with him such vivid impressions of colorful scenes that he must turn to paint as the most suitable means of expressing himself. He spares nothing to give the extreme intensity of hues. To Mr. Pearn, the sky is deepest blue and the grass undiluted green. Against this background those baggy trousers, the one orange, and the other medium blue, gain intense contrast.

Though the sinking sun is casting long shadows and golden light upon these two figures, the painter is determined that the silk neckcloth worn by the near fellow shall not be deprived of its pure whiteness.

Wanderlust

THOUGHT wistfully betakes its way
To rocky cove and sunlit bay,
Or faring forth on eager wing,
It gayly goes adventuring
Far from the city's clamorous rush
To quiet places, and the hush
Of uplands, or deserted quays,
Or woods, whose healing silences
Give pause for it to catch the strain
Of inward harmony again.

Yet cities boast a beauty, too,—
Street lamps at dusk, or twinkling through
The parks, and pavements glistening wet,
Old houses and the silhouette
Of chimney tops against the sky;
The smile of someone passing by,
Courage, achievement, character,
Kindness and fellowship, that stir
Beleaguered hearts to loftier ways.
To cities, too, their songs of praise.

E. NEWGASS.

The Road That Went Upstairs

ON THE evening of the second day out of Sian-fu our muleteers respectfully sent word that they would like us to start "ten *li* earlier" next morning, "because the road went up-stairs." That was one of the contrasts between Chinese mule-drivers and those, for instance, of South America. Here they were always ready to start at any hour we named, and sometimes asked us to advance it. We accordingly got up three miles earlier, and before the day was done congratulated ourselves on having done so. All morning the road freeing itself from loess canyons and taking to river-valleys and ever higher plains, ascended at so gradual a pace that we hardly realized we were rising unless we glanced back at the lower and lower world behind. But just beyond the village where we made our usual hour-and-a-half noonday halt, the earth surged up like some tidal wave suddenly commanded to stand still. The road did indeed go up-stairs; nothing could have been a more exact description of its zigzagging course, which at length, hours after we had left the village, brought us in straggling formation to the summit, four thousand feet above it, then plunged even more swiftly down into the bed of a slight stream which trickled away through a region of huge rocks and a formation for a time more solid than pure loess. But this was only a brief and imperfect respite. The crumbling soil soon monopolized the landscape again, and for many days afterward filled our eyes and nostrils with its stifling and all penetrating dust. Peculiar sights, indeed, the loess often gives. Fertile enough with sufficient water, one might have easily concluded that not a drop of rain had ever fallen here. . . .

We were denied any hint of the great transformation that spring brings to the loess country, turning it from the delicate light brown that is as unbroken during the autumn and winter as the blue of the cloudless sky overhead, to a vernal green which those who have seen it say is seldom surpassed in beautiful landscapes. Such loess cliffs as no words can describe became commonplace, almost unnoticed sights along the way, cliffs falling gradually from sky to abyss so far below as almost to seem bottomless. All the population for long distances burrowed in human rabbit-warrens dug in these cliffs, row above row of caves, like cities of ten- or twelve-story cliff-dwellings.—From "Wandering in Northern China," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Century.)

Birch Interlude

I WALK through birches;
The bronze and yellow birches
Bind up my memories.
Birches are so true and beautiful;
I find peace in their beauty.
I return home confident of my power
To understand the facts
Which I may have to face
Tonight or tomorrow.

MAUDE SUMNER SMITH

"Joyful waking"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"O DREAMER, leave thy dreams for joyful waking,
O captive, rise and sing, for thou art free;
The Christ is here, all dreams of error breaking,
Unloosing bonds of all captivity."

How glad we all feel when waking from an unhappy dream to find the sunlight streaming in through our window, and realize with joyous relief that the dream thoughts were not true! Sunshine, a new day and happy hours soon dispel all remembrance of the unhappy night illusions.

With what unutterable relief and joy we receive the healing message of Christian Science that the dark experiences of sickness, fear, sorrow, or lack are as unreal as are the illusions of the sleeping dream. Like a flash of light across a dark sky, Christian Science brings this revelation to the struggling and weary heart, with the comforting assurance and certainty of complete release from these dream shadows. By studying the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we soon find that the understanding gained thereby of the omnipotence and ever-presence of God, good, dispels the discordant dreams presented by the physical senses.

This joyous realization of God's allness leads us to the further revelation of man's true existence as the child of God. We learn that man, being the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is spiritual, not material, and that he reflects all the goodness and perfection of his Father-Mother, God. Man, then, is not at the mercy of matter, nor is he in bondage to fears, doubts, or limitations. Man is the reflection and expression of boundless Life, omnipotent Mind, inexhaustible Love. The illusion of materiality, with its bad dreams of sickness or of sorrow is, then, only the result of ignorance of the true nature of God and man. This ignorance Christian Science clears away with the light of spiritual understanding. On page 10 of "Christian Healing" Mrs. Eddy writes: "God is All, and in all: that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light. Then will your sorrow be a dream, and your waking the reality, even the triumph of Soul over sense."

Gratitude and joy expressed in praise to God always bring harmony. Throughout the Bible we find instances wherein the triumph of spiritual sense over material bondage was gained by joyous praise to God for His infinite goodness and love. While singing praises to God, men were loosed from their captivity. Today we too are loosed from false beliefs as we spiritually rise and sing of man's unity with God. How often have students of Christian Science turned to the Christian Science Hymnal in time of difficulty, and by joyously singing words of praise and gratitude for God's infinite goodness, found complete release and comfort!

Many years ago the writer experienced a very joyous waking from an unreal dream of limitation. For some years she had been unable to sing, as a result of some disability received when she was training for professional singing. For some time she struggled hopelessly against the evidence of the physical senses, according to which she would never sing again. Then, while studying Christian Science, she began to realize that she was being held captive in an unreal bondage, and was in fact believing in the reality of a dream. Could the voice of Truth ever be broken, lost, or in any way warped? No, for God, good, is All, the only power. Then came the realization that man, the perfect reflection of perfect Mind, always expresses harmony and freedom. The realization of this fact of true being brought her healing.

Christian Science indeed breaks open prison doors with its healing message of man's unity with God. It reveals the joyous fact that God's man possesses the abundance of good, joy, and freedom. The truly happy prophecy is given by Isaiah concerning the mission of the Christ, "to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Clothed in the garments of praise and consecration, we experience regeneration of thought, healing from sickness, release from sorrow.

The world today needs our constant and joyous wakefulness to the demands of Truth and Love. The bad dream of war rumors, of international distrusts and hatreds, will be broken with the realization of true co-operation and brotherly love. Through its inspired teaching Christian Science is freeing the world from its unreal shackles of material gain and power, step by step uniting all nations in the "new tongue" of spiritual understanding. On page 354 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "The night of materiality is far spent, and with the dawn Truth will waken men spiritually to hear and to speak the new tongue."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Glädjefyllt uppvaknande

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

"O, DU som drömmer, vakna upp med glädje,
Stå upp och sjung, o, fånge, du är fri,
Här Kristus är, all drömmens villa skingras,
Och alla fångars fjättrar lösta bli."

Hur glada känna vi oss ej, när vi vakna upp från en hemsk dröm för att finna, att solljuset strömmar in genom fönstret, och vi med en glad känsla av befrielse inse, att drömtankarna icke voro sanna! Solskenet, en ny dag och lyckliga timmar förjaga snart all hågkomst av nattens hemska drömbilder.

Med vilken outsäglig känsla av befrielse och glädje mottaga vi icke Kristen Vetenskaps helande budskap, att de dystra erfarenheterna av sjukdom, fruktan, sorg och brist äro lika overkliga som illusionerna i drömmen under sömnen. Liksom ett skimmer av ljus över en mörk himmel bringar Kristen Vetenskap till det kämpande och trötta hjärtat denna uppenbarelse med den tröstande försäkran och vissheten om fullkomlig befrielse från dessa drömskuggor. Genom att studera Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy finna vi snart, att den förståelse av Guds, det godas, allmakt och allnärvaro, som därigenom vinnes, förjagar de disharmoniska drömmar, som framkallats av de fysiska sinnena.

Denna glädjefyllda förståelse av Guds allhet leder oss till ännu en uppenbarelse av människans sanna tillvaro såsom Guds barn. Vi lära, att människan, som är Guds, Andens, avbild och likhet, är andlig, icke materiell, och att hon återspeglar all den godhet och fullkomlighet, som tillhör hennes Fader-Moder Gud. Människan är därför icke beroende av materien, ej heller är hon en slav under fruktan, tvivel eller begränsningar. Människan är återspeglingen och uttrycket av obegränsat Liv, allsmäktigt Sinne, outtömlig Kärlek. Materialitetens illusion med sina onda drömmar om sjukdom eller sorg är således endast följden av okunnighet om Guds och människans sanna natur. Denna okunnighet skingras av Kristen Vetenskap med den andliga förståelsens ljus. På sid. 10 i *Christian Healing* [Kristet helande] skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gud är Allt och i allt: detta avgör frågan om en god och en ond sida av tillvaron. Sanning är det verkliga, villfarelse är det overkliga. Du kommer att fatta vikten av dessa ord, när en sorg tyckes närma sig, om du då vill se på den ljusa sidan; ty sorgen varar endast över natten, och glädjen kommer med ljuset. Då kommer din sorg att bliva till en dröm, och ditt uppvaknande är det verkliga, ja, Själens seger över sinnesförnimmelsen".

Tacksamhet och glädje, uttryckta i lovsång till Gud, medföra alltid harmoni. Hela Bibeln igenom finna vi exempel på hur den andliga uppfattningens seger över materiell träldom vunnits genom glädjefylld lovsång till Gud för Hans oändliga godhet och kärlek. Människor löstes från sin fångenskap, under det de sjungande prisade Gud. I denna dag lösas även vi från felaktiga föreställningar, i den mån vi andligen stå upp och sjunga om människans enhet med Gud. Hur ofta ha icke lärjungar i Kristen Vetenskap i svåra stunder vänt sig till *Christian Science' hymnbok* och genom att med glädje sjunga ord av lov och tack för Guds oändliga godhet vunnit fullständig befrielse och tröst.

För många år sedan fick den som skriver detta erfara ett mycket glädjefyllt uppvaknande från en overklig dröm om begränsning. Under några år hade hon varit ur stånd att sjunga, till följd av en svårighet, som uppstått medan hon arbetade på att utbilda sig till sångerska. För en tid kämpade hon förtvivlat mot de fysiska sinnenas vittnesbörd, enligt vilket hon aldrig mer skulle kunna sjunga. Medan hon då studerade Kristen Vetenskap, började hon förstå, att hon hölls fången i en overklig träldom och faktiskt trodde på verkligheten av en dröm. Kunde Sanningens röst någonsin brista, gå förlorad eller på något sätt bliva fördärvad? Nej, ty Gud, det Goda, är Allt, den enda makten. Då blev det klart för henne, att människan, som är den fullkomliga återspeglingen av det fullkomliga Sinnet, alltid uttrycker harmoni och frihet. Förståelsen av detta faktum om det sanna varat medförde hennes helande.

Kristen Vetenskap spränger förvisso fängelseportarna med sitt helande budskap om människans enhet med Gud och uppenbarar det glada faktum, att Guds människa äger överflöd av det goda, av glädje och frihet. Den verkligt glädjande profetian giver oss Jesaja beträffande Kristi mission att "låta de sörjande i Sion få huvudprydnad i stället för aska, glädjeolja i stället för sorg, högtidskläder i stället för en bedrövad ande". Iklädda lovprisandets och helgandets högtidskläder få vi erfara tankens pånyttfödelse, helande från sjukdom, befrielse från sorg.

Världen av i dag behöver vår ständiga och glada vakenhet för Sanningens och Kärlekens krav. Den onda drömmen om krigsrykten, om misstroende och hat nationerna emellan kommer att brytas genom förverkligandet av sant samarbete och broderlig kärlek. Genom sin inspirerade lära befriar Kristen Vetenskap världen från dess overkliga bojor av materiell vinning och makt, steg för steg enande alla nationer i den andliga förståelsens nya tungomål. På sid. 354 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Materialitetens natt är långt framskriden och med daggryningen skall Sanningen väcka människorna till att andligen höra och tala det nya tungomålet".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Theatrical Middelburg

WHEN in this market square of Middelburg, I always feel as if in a theater where the curtain had just rung up and I was watching the stage expectantly for the appearance of the players. This is when the square is empty, as it often is. But when, on market days, long lines of booths form little streets down the center, each booth presided over by some figure out of an opera, and other figures, fully dressed for the stage, go hurrying back and forth in the shadow of that strange Town Hall, then I listen for the first note of the orchestra and the opening line of the chorus. The outlines of the Town Hall are too picturesque to be real, they are such as a scene painter would have produced as a background for these oddly garbed figures clattering by in their wooden shoes. Little streets of respectable red brick houses open into the perspective so exactly as they do into the flies, and here and there quaint gable fronts come into view with the same irrelevancy and unexpectedness as sometimes they do upon the painted scenery, that it is hard to realize that it is real life being played out before you. And not only the costumes, but the people themselves, seem wholly make-believe. Take that milkmaid with her tight-fitting white cap and little corkscrews of gold bobbing by her ears, a low-necked black waist that fits like a jersey, the short tight sleeves ending above the elbow, her immensely full black skirt, her wooden shoes, and, adjusted to her shoulders, that bright-blue wooden yoke with shining brass pails balancing on either side: watch her quick, business-like walk; nobody ever saw such a milkmaid bustle in and out again in that fashion except upon the stage.—From "Picture Towns of Europe," by ALBERT B. OSBORNE. (New York: McBride.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Experiences a Very Irregular Price Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Trading Is Subjected To Cross-Currents

Some Issues Lower, Others Higher in an Uneven Price Movement

By Forrest Price

Stocks moved in zigzag fashion. Trading was subjected to all sorts of cross-currents.

And yet it was not an overly active market.

Total sales were about 900,000 shares.

The oils which catapulted on the down side yesterday receded fractionally today but some of them came back to the point from which they started.

Simms Petroleum moved forward nearly 2 points.

The rails were a weak group. Union Pacific, Atchison and Erie each lost a point or more. Norfolk & Western advanced 1.

Specialties again were prominent on the up-side.

Jones & Laughlin preferred advanced well over 3 points. Commercial Credit, which has been quite busy with automobile financing, jumped more than 2 points. Franklin Simon rose 3½. National Department Stores had a similar gain.

American Locomotive preferred moved 3½ points higher. The common gained more than a point. Gillette preferred, Hershey Chocolate, Pittsburgh Steel preferred and Westinghouse Airbrake were other good gainers.

Fairbanks Morse preferred, Union Bag & Paper, Inland Steel and Brooklyn Union Gas were moderate losers.

Bonds struck a steady gait. The trend was generally upward. However, the market was a rather quiet affair. Foreign obligations were mostly higher.

Wheat and corn were for sale today, and there appeared to be more sellers than buyers. Hence prices declined. Cotton also was under pressure but losses were not severe.

The Supreme Court's adverse ruling affecting petroleum production and transportation as provided by the NRA is very disturbing to holders of oil stocks. But it is a temporary condition. Some way will be found to remedy the law so as to make it workable. It may take a Solomon to solve the problem but it will be solved.

Oil production is unlike the production of coal, gold, copper, silver or other metals in that the owner of the land on which these metals are found is entitled to everything vertically beneath the surface of his land. But if a man strikes oil on his property it is his only so long as it is not drained away by competitors next door.

Oil thus becomes the property of anyone who, by drilling wells on his own land close to a producing territory can drain it away. A battle for oil develops, and the result is overproduction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The stock market seemed unable to make up its mind in the early hours of trading today, but after midday showed some inclination to advance.

Buying appeared in some of the railroad equipments, merchandising issues, and specialties. Rails, heavy early, recovered. Markets generally were restrained.

Gains of major fractions to more than a point appeared in American Car & Foundry, Westinghouse Air Brake, National Steel, U. S. Smelting, Consolidated Gas and Simms Petroleum.

Some Recoveries

Early losses of a point in Santa Fe and Union Pacific were about recovered. Oils dipped for a time, with Standard of N. J. and Standard of California getting down about ½.

Motors were generally firm, with Commercial Investment Trust, which does a large motor finance business, reached a new high for the recovery. Issues up fractions included General Motors, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, and Montgomery Ward.

Selling in oils reflected some further uneasiness over "hot oil" from Texas pending clarification of the control situation which has been thrown into confusion by the Supreme Court decision finding the recent federal procedure unconstitutional. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to keep the situation in hand.

Bond Trend Upward

The major trend in the bond market continued upward during the early trading today, but the pace was slower and most gains were within fractional limits. Transactions were small.

After two sessions of rising values the U. S. Government list showed a tendency to pause for consolidation of its gains. There was little volume in Treasurys, but moderate dealings in the Home Owners Loan issues at prices a shade below yesterday's closings. The Treasury loans were virtually unchanged during the forenoon.

Buyers paid slightly higher prices for American Smelting 5s at 104¼, American Telephone 5s at 112⅛, Santa Fe 4s at 107¾, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 82¾, International Telephone 5s at 68¾, Northern Pacific 4s at 104, Postal Telegraph 5s at 47½, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 98.

In a few of the secondary rails limited offerings depressed values, as in Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, which yielded a point, and Southern Railway 4s, off ½ point.

Advances were fairly general through the foreign list with the best action in obligations of Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Poland.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—After selling up slightly on a continuation of yesterday's buying movement, cotton reacted under some southern selling and realizing or liquidation today. There was not much support after initial buying orders had been supplied, and the buying for trade account was mostly on scale-down orders. March sold off from 12.71 to 12.65, and July from 12.85 to 12.76, with the mid-afternoon market showing net losses of about 3 to 5 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	900	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	20	86	86	86	86
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	900	115	114¼	115	114⅝
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅞	16⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	5400	20½	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
5¼	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
23¼	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	..
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	500	138½	137	138½	138
23¾	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	3100	17	16½	17	17
7¾	1⅞	..	Amal Leather	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	1800	51½	51	51	51½
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	900	52½	51	51½	51½
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	400	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅞
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	7⅝	7½	7½	8
22⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	40	60	60	60	60
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	29½	28¾	28⅝	29¼
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	119½	119	119½	119
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	2800	115½	114½	114½	115½
53½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	4200	20¼	19¼	19¾	18¾
96½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	2100	45¾	44	44½	43½
40	9	..	Am Chain pf	100	39	39	39	..
70⅝	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	31	30¾	30¾	31
5	1⅝	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
5¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19⅜	19¼	19½	20
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	15	15	15	..
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅜	7¾	7¾	7⅞
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	25¼	24¾	24¾	25½
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
38⅜	14½	..	Am Locomotive	5500	20¾	19¼	20¼	19½
74⅜	36½	..	Am Loco pf	800	56½	54	55⅝	53
10	3¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	400	16	15⅝	16	16¼
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
29⅝	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	12	13	13⅛	13⅛
17⅝	7⅛	..	Am Radiator	4400	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
1378	1111⅛	7	Am Radiator pf	10	1377⅛	1377⅛	1377⅛	..
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4900	23¾	22⅞	23¼	23
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	69½	67½	69½	67½
7⅝	2⅛	..	Am Sealing	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1	1	1	1
30	19⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	25	24¾	24¾	25
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123	123	123	124½
109	71⅛	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	110	110	110	109¾
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	3500	18⅛	17	17⅜	17½
92	59⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	92	92	92	92
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	500	43	42½	43	42¾
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	67	67	67	67
124⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	123½	123½	129	..
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	105¼	104⅝	105¼	105½
78¾	7⅜	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	80	14½	14	14⅜	14½
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4900	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	58¾	58¼	58¼	58
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
63¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	400	44	43¼	43¼	44
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	5200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	700	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17½	17	17	17¼
39½	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	500	39	38⅝	39	38½
23¾	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	3100	17	16½	17	17
63¾	31½	..	Armour Ill	2500	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
71¼	46¼	6	9rmour Ill pr pf	400	68½	67¼	67¼	68¾
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	86½	86½	86½	87
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	1600	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	3200	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13
90	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91¾
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	2100	54⅞	53⅝	54¼	55
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	200	86	86	86	85½
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	36	35¼	35¼	36⅛
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	40	7	6¾	6¾	..
35½	21½	1	Atl Refining	2100	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅞
55½	3⅛	2e	Atlas Powder	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	107½	107½	107½	107½
57⅞	16½	..	Auburn Auto	3500	28¾	27½	27⅝	27⅝
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	13½	13½	13½	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2600	5⅛	5	5¼	5¼

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18	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	7500	6⅝	6¼	6¾	6¼
64⅜	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1100	26¼	24⅝	26¼	24⅜
34⅝	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅝
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	16¾
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	300	101	101	101	..
10	5⅛	..	Barnsdall A	2300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	600	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Belding Hem	500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
40	26	1½	Best & Co	400	35¾	35½	35⅝	35¾
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	7400	34	32¾	34	33½
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	800	76½	75¾	76½	77¼
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	10	24½	24	24	24½
16⅛	6	..	Blaw Knox	8400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	20	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	107	107	107	107
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	20	36½	36½	36½	..
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	500	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9½
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	59¾	59	5	59¼
94	76	4f	Bon Ami A	100	95	95	95	95
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1800	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24⅝
31	16¼	1f	Borg Warner	3600	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	30
28¾	12	2	Briggs Mfg	11500	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅜
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	400	40¼	39½	40	39½
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	49	48¼	49	50
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	58	58	58	57¾
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	2400	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	5¾
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1700	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	12¾	12	12	12¼
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	130	71	9¼	69½	70
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1600	5½	5	5	4⅞
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	930	31½	29	29½	29½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	900	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	60	8½	7½	7½	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15½
3⅜	⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9½	2⅞	..	Bush Term deb (h)	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
21	5⅝	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
4¾	1⅛	..	Butterick	400	13⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1900	20	19⅝	19½	20
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	55	55	55	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	500	39⅛	38⅞	39	39¼
6⅝	2⅜	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4	4	4	4
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅜
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	500	16¼	15¾	15⅝	16¼
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	35¾	35	35¾	34¼
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
39	26⅝	3	Capital Admin pf	2100	37	35½	35½	36¼
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	4300	59	57⅝	58¼	58½
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	3100	39¾	39	39¼	39⅜
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2600	34	33	33½	34
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	120	19¼	19	19	19
32⅞	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23¼	22½	22¾	23¼
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	200	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	4600	46¼	45	45½	45⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	6⅜
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	80	31	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	44	44	44	44
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	45	44⅝	45	44¾
5½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
11⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
17½	2⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
28	6¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10	10	10	10½
8⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Penu Tool	2400	7¼	7	7	7¼
28⅜	14¼	..	Chi Pueu T pf	1400	25½	24¾	24½	25½
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	600	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¼
9⅝	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3⅝
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	29¼	29	29	28⅞
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	15900	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	40¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20½
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	90	87¼	87¼	90
2¼	½	..	City Stores (h)	2900	1½	1⅜	1	1
11¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A (h)	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28	28	28	28
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	15	14½	14¾	14½
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	60	85	85	85	85
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Pr Ir (h)	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
33¼	12¾	..	Colo & So 1pf	200	14¼	14	14	15
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	3600	7¼	7	7¼	7
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	57½	57	57½	56½
41⅞	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	37⅜	37½	37½	37⅜
77⅞	38	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	74	74¼	74¼	74¼
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	4100	44⅝	42⅜	44⅜	42¼
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	110¼	110	110¼	110
30½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	280	29½	29½	29½	29½
30½	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	150	30	29⅞	30	30
61	25¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	3200	62¾	61¼	61½	61½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6400	23⅜	22⅝	23	23¼
3¾	1	..	Comwlth & So	8200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &Sp 6pf	900	31½	30¼	31½	31
35¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	34½	33¾	34¼	34½
6¼	1⅝	..	ConsolFilm Ind	2800	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	400	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	1200	20⅞	19⅜	20¾	19¼
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	500	79½	79	79½	79
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	6800	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Roys Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	1600	1¼	1	1	1
13¾	6⅜	..	Container A	9700	13½	12⅛	13½	12⅛
7⅜	3⅜	..	Container B	11500	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	4½
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	800	1	1	1	1
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	47½	47½	47½	47½
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1800	66¼	65⅞	66¼	66
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8	8	8	..
36¼	23⅜	1.20f	Cont Insurance	100	33½	33½	33½	34
41⅜	21½	1f	Cont Motors	5600	11⅝	11⅜	13⅜	11½
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	4200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1800	66¼	65¼	65¼	66
9⅝	3⅝	..	Coty	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
36¼	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	500	38½	36⅜	36½	36½
36¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	200	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	1400	5⅛	5	5⅜	5⅛
36⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	24	24	24	24⅝
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	66½	66½	66½	66¾
7⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅜
65	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	47	45¾	46½	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	22½	22¼	22½	22½
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	800	100⅜	100	100⅜	100
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	1700	19¾	19	19¾	18⅞

—D—

8¼	6	.10e	Davega St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	2100	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	28½
19¼	10¼	40	Deere & Co pf	800	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	800	42½	41⅜	41⅜	42¼
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	18¾	18½	18½	18½
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	600	72	69¼	72	69
117	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1500	39½	38¼	38¼	38⅞
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
28⅛	14¼	..	Douglas A	2900	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3500	97½	96⅛	96½	96¾

—E—

116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	800	117½	116¾	116¾	116½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	143	143	143	142
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	300	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
19¼	6	..	Elfingon Schild	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	27½	27½	27½	27⅞
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	108½	108½	108½	108½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	3500	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
9⅝	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
19⅜	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	7½	6¾	7⅛	..
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	49	48½	49½	48¾
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S pf	100	15¼	15	15¼	15
25½	13	..	Engineers P S 6pf	100	18	18	18	17¾
34⅛	23⅝	..	Erie RR	800	13	12½	12⅞	12¾

28¼	14¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	17
23	9	..	Erie RR 3pf	200	12	12	12	..
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11¾
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	700	21⅝	21½	21¼	21¾

—F—

18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1500	19¼	19	19	19¼
77½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	70	78½	78	78	80
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	49	49	49	48
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	6½	6	6⅛	5¾
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	5½	5½	5¾	5½
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
35½	23¾	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	200	34½	34¼	34½	..
25½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	1000	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
93¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	500	93½	92½	92½	94
69¼	53	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	54⅝	53½	54⅝	54
17¾	2	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
21⅜	10½	.25e	Food Mach	300	23	22¾	22⅞	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	16½	16¼	16½	16½
27½	17½	.85e	Fourjh Nat Inv	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	700	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13½
62	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	130	43½	40	43½	40
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	300	25	24¾	24¾	24¾

—G—

4⅜	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100

Commerce and Finance

Creditors Agree Big Citroen Auto Works Resume Full Tilt

Business and Industry

City Bank Shows Larger Earnings In the Last Year

Net Up Over $2,000,000, Deposits Have Rise of About $278,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Earnings of the National City Bank for 1934, as reported by the chairman, James H. Perkins, were $14,623,463 after deducting reserves and depreciation of bank premises, an increase of $2,112,255 above the 1933 results. After payment of $2,221,022 on the preferred stock and $6,716,649 on the common stock, $2,500,000 was transferred to reserves and $3,185,791 to profit and loss, bringing the latter figure to $8,273,297.

Domestic branches showed a profit of about $2,000,000 for the year, and the foreign branches, despite their high state of liquidity, showed a profit of about the same amount.

Earnings of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, the trust company affiliate, amounted to $1,322,868, a gain of $311,630 over the preceding year, and from which $677,065 was set up as a reserve against mortgages. The reserves allocated for this purpose now total 20 per cent of the total amount of the mortgages.

Dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock of the bank, 50 cents a share on the preferred held by private stockholders and 40 cents a share on the preferred held by RFC have been declared, it was announced. The dividends are at the regular rates for the semiannual period from Aug. 1, 1934, to Feb. 1, 1935, payable on the latter date to stockholders of record Jan. 12, 1935.

Gross deposits which last year rose from a low of $967,000,000 after the bank holiday to about $1,117,000,000 at the end of the year, rose this year to $1,395,000,000, a figure exceeded only three times in the bank's history. United States Government bonds held by the bank rose in 1934 to $431,000,000 from $228,000,000.

Mr. Perkins stated that 99,353 people arranged personal loans during the year at an average of $276 and 3630 were given loans of $2,194,290 for home modernization in co-operation with the Government's program. Loss on personal loans was at the rate of less than 15-100 of 1 per cent.

Number of stockholders was 87,000 and depositors number approximately 700,000, with 525,000 having deposits averaging less than $500. Mr. Perkins declared that much money was idle because business was not demanding loans.

Over 40,000 Miles of Road Built or Improved in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—During 1934 more than 40,000 miles of road have been built or improved. This was accomplished by the state highway departments alone operating in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

While there may have been years when more miles of road have been built, it is said that there never has been a period when such good highways have been constructed as during the year just closed.

Whether a person desires to go from Canada to Mexico or from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, he can now take his choice of a number of ways to do it and yet always be on improved roads.

Alba B. Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Alba B. Johnson, well known industrialist and retired president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, passed on at his home in Rosemont last night.

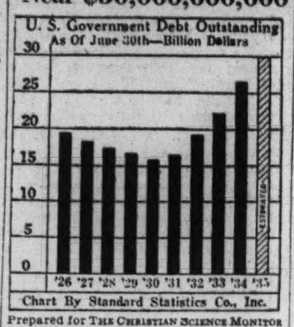
Mr. Johnson entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works, then owned by the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., as junior clerk, May 14, 1877. He was with the Edge Moor Iron works in 1878-79 and then returned to Baldwin Company again.

He was admitted to partnership in the successor firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., in 1896, and upon incorporation, July 1, 1909, became vice-president and treasurer and finally president July 1, 1911. He resigned May, 1919, became director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia, chairman of the board of Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., director of the New York Life Insurance Company, and director of Seaboard Bond & Mortgage Company.

He was past president of the Presbyterian Social Union, president of Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, president of the Railway Business Association and head of many other associations.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Public Debt June 30 Near $30,000,000,000



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE public debt, which passed the postwar high of 26.35 billions June 30, 1934, and stood at $28,484,000,000 on Dec. 26, 1934, is estimated at around 30 billions June 30, 1935.

General Motors Car Sales Up 22.7 P. C. In U. S. During 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States amounted to 927,493 in 1934, compared with 755,778 in 1933, an increase of 22.7 per cent, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, announced yesterday. In December, sales were 41.530, as compared with 11,951 in December, 1933, and 62,752 this last November.

Mr. Sloan reports that sales of General Motors cars to dealers in this country totaled 959,494 in 1934 compared with 729,201 in 1933, an increase of 31.6 per cent. Sales in December were 28,344 compared with 11,191 in December, 1933, and 39,048 in November, 1934.

Sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 1,240,447 in 1934 compared with 869,035 in 1933, an increase of 42.7 per cent. Sales in December were 41,594 compared with 21,295 in December, and 61,037 in November, 1934.

Australia Signs Provisional Trade Pact With Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—Australia has concluded a provisional trade treaty with Belgium by which Belgium in return for the right to send a minimum of 2,152,500 square feet of sheet glass to Australia in a year agrees to remove all restrictions on the importations of Australian beef and to withdraw the threatened embargo on Australian cereals.

The effect of the arrangement regarding window glass will be to give 60 per cent of the Australian market to the local glass industry, 28.7 per cent to Belgium, 10 per cent to the United Kingdom and 1.3 per cent to other countries.

During the previous 12 months Australia had been heavily hit by the action of Belgium in refusing to grant permits for the admission of Australian meat to a value greater than Belgian sheet glass admitted into Australia. This caused the disappearance of an Australian trade in exporting frozen meat to Belgium which averaged £200,000 a year during recent years.

Later Belgium informed the Commonwealth that unless an agreement were reached on the sheet glass question, an embargo on Australian cereals would be imposed.

This threat caused serious alarm because Belgium takes about half of the total production of barley by Australia and there was no possibility of replacing this valuable market.

Belgium has long been one of Australia's best foreign customers. During recent years Australian exports to Belgium have averaged £5,250,000 while Belgian sales to Australia have averaged only about one-tenth of this amount.

Tugwell Against Use of Earnings To Boost Surplus

Says Cutting Prices or Raising Wages Best Insurance for Rainy Day

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Earnings of business corporations, if used for pay-roll increases or for reduction of prices to consumers, would provide better insurance against a rainy day than if used for additions to surplus, in the opinion of Rexford Guy Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Even the payment of dividends would be better for the corporations than saving, says Dr. Tugwell, in his new book "The Battle for Democracy," published by the Columbia University Press. Dr. Tugwell is Professor of Economics at Columbia.

"The habit among business corporations of building up surplus reserves," writes Dr. Tugwell, "is one of the practices which seem at first to be purely individual but which turn out, on examination, to have serious social consequences. . . .

"If, instead of using its earnings to enlarge its surplus, the corporation used them to increase its pay roll or to reduce its price to consumers it would be enlarging the demand for its own products along with those of others, because it would be placing purchasing power in the hands of those who actually use it.

"This would be better insurance, really, against an anticipated rainy day than following any of the courses open to it in the management of surplus. Even if it paid these funds out in dividends the effect would be better than that of saving, for at least part of them would be spent for goods instead of being added to an already overdeveloped productive equipment.

"It is as a result of following the course of saving that industries find themselves periodically with a failing market. When too much is saved and finds its way into factories, warehouses, transport facilities and the like, our productive equipment tends to outgrow any demand there may be for the product.

"One of the favorite devices resorted to in this situation is an enlargement of high-pressure salesmanship and advertising in an attempt to create markets forcibly. But if physical purchasing power is actually deficient the only result this can have is to take business away from someone else, destroying the momentary equilibrium—the whole cannot be enlarged.

"Good business policy clearly requires that demand should be built up and conserved as carefully as productive equipment is. The one is useless without the other. This cannot be done by sterilizing earned funds in surplus accounts or in forcing attention on particular goods.

"It can only be done by enlarging and protecting the stream of purchasing power."

Nonferrous Metal Prices Holding Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Business among the nonferrous metals has started the year auspiciously. Prices are generally firm and a fair amount of business has changed hands. By the end of last week sales of copper in Europe were made at 7.10c a pound, c. i. f. European ports, the highest quotation in several months.

Zinc advanced 50 cents a ton on Saturday, or to 3.75c a pound, East St. Louis, while lead is still 3.70c, New York. Some have wondered whether lead producers would be able to maintain the higher price existing the past few weeks because of large supplies of secondary lead coming on the market. Many believe such supplies are scarce, however.

U. S. Gold Output in 1934 Valued At $107,631,700—All Time Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — The active search for gold in 1934, which saw ghost towns of the West come to life, hoisted production in the United States and its possessions to $107,631,700 worth of the precious metal—a record so far as value was concerned.

The previous peak in value was in 1915, the Bureau of the Mint reported yesterday, when the output of the most eagerly sought metal was $101,035,700.

The bureau, which made the announcement in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines, said the ounce production during 1934 was 3,075,192, considerably below the 1915 output of 4,887,604 ounces.

But the monetary value of gold in 1915 was only $20.67 an ounce, and in 1934 the Roosevelt Administration's experiments had resulted in a price of $35 an ounce.

Gold production in the United States has been rising steadily since the depression set in in earnest. The yield in 1933 was 2,556,246 ounces.

Government agencies were informed that a reopening of old mines and the handling of gold ore with improved extraction processes brought the rise in gold output. There were new strikes, but none to compare with those in days gone by. Thousands of the unemployed also added to the pile of yellow metal gleaned by repanning the beds of streams which other miners had gone over in the boom days of the old West.

The bureau also reported that the 1934 production of silver was set at 31,384,218 ounces, valued at the Treasury purchase rate of 64.6 cents an ounce for domestic production, at $20,274,205. This output fell short of the record production, also in 1915, of 74,961,075 ounces valued at $37,397,300.

California led the gold production group in 1934, its output amounting to 709,963 ounces, with value of $24,848,700. Alaska came next with an output of 541,283 ounces, valued at $18,944,900, and South Dakota was producing 481,749 ounces, valued at $16,861,200.

Common Stocks As Investment Media

What particular lines of industry and what particular corporations whose securities are bought and sold are going to be favored over others under the new-deal system of government during the year 1935? That certain industries and certain companies will be so favored, from the nature of things, is the conviction of W. A. Nash of W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., 27 State Street, Boston.

"Viewing the current situation dispassionately, it is our feeling that common stocks are the most prominent investment media at the present time. Earnings of corporations for 1934 in the aggregate are running ahead of those for 1933, just as 1933 were better than 1932. It is our considered belief that 1935 will show further betterment."

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Citroen Auto Creditors Agree To Resumption of Production

Controller Appointed, Bulk of Workers to Be Re-engaged and Big-Scale Production Recommended —Failure Laid to Copying American Methods

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 9—The whole issue of mass production in France has been raised in an acute form by the case of the Citroën Automobile Works, just reopened here after bankruptcy proceedings. At an official meeting of nearly 1500 creditors held here today, it was formally decided to continue the operation of the plant, and several controllers were appointed. Work has already been resumed, and within a short time the major part of the employees are to be re-engaged and large-scale production recommenced.

Produced Third of Output

French industrialists, bankers and workers are anxiously watching the financial reorganization of the company of M. André Citroën, frequently referred to as "The Henry Ford of France." For its outcome may show how far industrialistic France has been able to adapt itself to the mass economy of the modern world.

More than any other French manufacturers, the motorcar makers have adopted those "chain" methods of large-scale production which have come to characterize most American industries. And more than any other French motorcar maker, M. André Citroën typified this tendency toward mass manufacture and sale of automobiles. Thanks to methods and even machinery imported directly from the United States, M. Citroën had built up a business which produced a third of all the automobiles made in France.

This meant no small number; for, with the single exception of the United States, France has more automobiles than any other country in the world. The total number of motor vehicles in France last year attained 1,873,200, against only 1,729,000 for Great Britain, its nearest rival. In annual production, France ranks third, only slightly behind Britain. The automobile and its associated industries in France do a yearly business estimated at 25,000,000,000 francs (more than a billion dollars at par), pay about 7,000,000,000 francs in taxes to the Government, and give employment to hundreds of thousands of workers.

Copies American Ideas

Nearly 20,000 workers are employed at M. Citroën's factory, and at least as many more are indirectly dependent on its activity for their employment. It is for this reason that the French Government has been forced to interest itself in the financial situation of the concern. Almost a year ago it became evident that the firm's financial position left much to be desired, and an investigation was begun. The 500-franc shares of the company, after standing well above par for several years, fell to 60 or 70 francs on the Bourse. Not until just before Christmas, however, was a judicial liquidation and reorganization of the company ordered by the courts.

Yet, at the very time the shares were collapsing to a fraction of their former value, the factory was working almost at full capacity to turn out a new model which is enjoying undeniable popularity among the motoring public. What, then, was wrong?

The ablest economic experts in France, after asking themselves this question, have come to the following conclusion: "M. Citroën was guilty only of attempting to carry out American ideas and methods of mass production and distribution to their logical extreme in a country which, thought often logical, is never extreme!

Sold Cars at a Loss

"He lost the sentiment of moderation and the sense of what is possible," is the verdict of one of France's most capable economists. "His idea—to make the automobile an everyday aid to the worker and not a luxury—was a good one; but he went too fast and too far. In order to enable his factories to work at the required rate, there had to be an intensive demand for cars. Sales must, therefore, be forced by every possible means. Not only was advertising utilized in all its forms (Citroën turned the Eiffel Tower into a gigantic illuminated ad), but every other trick was tried to expand the number of buyers. An attempt was made to invent the need so as to create the demand.

"The world crisis closed many foreign markets, and greatly restricted the internal market. But André Citroën could not be made to moderate his élan. In vain his associates advised prudence and caution. He persisted in thinking he could overcome all obstacles including the depression itself, through making ever-improved models and selling ever more of them—even if the construction of these new models forced him to junk factory equipment, machinery and tools not yet paid for or amortized. Thus he lost all notion of manufacturing costs, and sold his cars at a loss, just so as to be able to keep on selling a lot of them."

"High-Pressure" Selling Factor

It was this extreme adherance to mass production and "high-pressure selling" then that brought about his financial fall, according to his critics. Consequently it is now being asserted by many that the instance proves such methods to be incapable of successful application, in France at least. A return to the classic French ideas of moderation in manufacture and sales systems is being loudly demanded. "Citroën's failure," say the newspaper headlines, "marks the failure in France of the economic policy borrowed from America."

Meanwhile, work goes on in the vast "chain" factories, though at a slightly reduced speed. Completed cars roll off the traveling belt at a rate still incredibly fast. But something has changed: in the winter sky above Paris, the lacelike Eiffel Tower, which for nearly 10 years has blazed with M. Citroën's gigantic pyrotechnics, now rises gaunt and dark.

The World's Business

World Recovery: Far East—IV.

How Substantial Is Japan's Progress?

YOU will have noticed that, except for India, I have not been dealing with world recovery. Japan brings me back to the recovery movement. According to the index generally used above all others, Japan is foremost in the upward movement. That index is the one for industrial production. According to the last issue of the League of Nations bulletin, which uses 1928 as the base year, the Japanese figure is 143.3 per cent.

Japan's progress has been unique. It is the only country that has indulged in war as an instrument of economic recovery. This is only one example of its search for recovery outside its borders. Contrary to the general rule, which has dictated domestic rearrangements for intensifying domestic trade, it has poured its genius into the profitable selling of the increased Japanese production abroad. In Japan the simple life is a religion. Its new manufactures are destined for a world market in return for the raw materials in which Japan is so remarkably deficient.

* * *

In exports Japan has displaced Great Britain as the world's leading cotton textile exporter—Britain whose success in making cotton textiles led Richard Cobden to remark that Britain had a "special aptitude" for manufacture. Some historian of the future may yet describe this development, with all its implications, as the leading phenomenon of these tremendous times.

In its political and trade policy abroad Japan has given a hostage to a fortune which is extremely uncertain on a number of other counts. When Japan went off the gold standard December 13, 1931, it was picked out as the logical successor to post-war Germany. It was supposed to be headed for the currency toboggan. But there has been no currency inflation in Japan. Bank of Japan notes amounted to 1.31 million yen at the end of 1931. At the end of September they were 1.1 billion yen. At the same time retail prices have advanced by 14.7 per cent over the three years since December, 1931, with another index registering slightly less than 10 per cent. These two facts are evidence that Japan stopped abruptly at the American kind of budgetary inflation and a depreciated exchange on the road to currency inflation. What has happened in the monetary sphere is related to its military and economic expansion. (1) The new patriotism has brought back not only normal spending and investment of existing money but also a more than normal turnover. (2) Japan's export success has put the great trading families of Japan in funds.

* * *

How long the demands of the new martial spirit can restrain currency inflation, I do not know. And the uncertain outlook for exports of manufactured goods is a matter of common knowledge.

I suspect, however, that Japan's export success will not be lost without a struggle. The arguments in favor of Japan's persistence on the export market are two:

(1) Japan is concentrating its attention upon the raw material and "colonial" countries. (2) Japan is buying more than it is selling.

As for (1), what Japan is losing and may lose in the industrial countries, it is gaining and may gain in part in the raw material countries. The figures for the eight months of this year ended August are amazing. Exports have advanced at the following rates: Straits Settlements, 59 per cent; East Africa, 47 per cent; Siam 46 per cent; Egypt, 45 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 18 per cent. In these markets the new gospel of the social justice of buying dear has not made its appearance. Both Kenya and Ceylon, for instance, have turned a deaf ear to London's pleas that they should curb their purchases of cheap Japanese wares. Of course these are small and poor markets, but they are growing, and, besides, Japan's trade in the Western World will not be cut off suddenly.

The uniqueness of Japan in scouring the world to buy as well as to sell is obviously a great factor in helping Japanese sales. Merchandise imports grew faster than merchandise exports in the eight months ended August. Imports went up at the following rates: New Zealand, 466 per cent; Argentine, 156 per cent; Straits Settlements, 86 per cent; Egypt, 46 per cent; East Africa, 44 per cent; Philippines, 30 per cent.

H. B. E.

[To Be Concluded]

British Textile Body Asks India For Concessions

Trade League Says Unfair to Put Britain on Same Footing as Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Business reaction to the Indian constitutional reforms has now been expressed here by the Cotton Trade League Executive Committee.

A memorandum states that in view of the tremendous obligations which India owes to Great Britain it is not a fair proposal to place this country on the same footing as other nations, and the Cotton Trade League asserts strongly that any trade agreement should recognize this position and reciprocate the services of Great Britain by substantial trade advantages in which other nations do not share.

"Moreover," the memorandum adds "safeguards depend upon the will to enforce them, and nothing is more likely than that a political party in Great Britain, favorable to the extension of Indian self-government (which the safeguards may be deemed to restrict) would decline under ordinary circumstances to put the safeguards into operation.

"Under the alternations of party government which are usual in Great Britain, the safeguards upon which so much depends might thus stand good under one government and yet prove worthless under its successor. The transfer of the police will render it impossible to put down a trade boycott, which is the first weapon to the hand of a hostile Indian Government bent upon extorting further concessions. It is vitally necessary that some method of control in this respect beyond that indicated in the report should be provided.

"Until a satisfactory trade agreement becomes something more than a mere pious aspiration, the Cotton Trade League desire to point out that under the scheme of the report the welfare of the large number of people engaged in the cotton and allied industries in Great Britain is sacrificed to the aggrandizement and enrichment of a comparatively few in India, while the great mass of the population of India is unable to secure the opportunity of buying the goods which, with lowered duties, Lancashire is in such an excellent position to provide.

"British goods should have a fair opportunity of competition in India."

Appeals Court Gives Ruling on Dividends

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 9 (AP)—Holding that dividends on stock sold "short" and charged against the seller's brokerage account may be deducted from reportable income as "ordinary and necessary expense," the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision of far-reaching importance to stock traders.

The case came before the court on petition of Joseph A. Dart of Richmond, Va., individually and as administrator of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dart, for a review of the decision of the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

The board of appeals had ruled that such dividend charges must be postponed and added to the cost of the stock subsequently purchased to complete the transaction, in determining the gain or loss. Since such a transaction may not be completed until the following year, the difference can be important to the stock trader.

Involved in the case decided was Mr. Dart's income tax for the year 1928 to the amount of $6,366.51 and that of his wife for the year 1927 to the amount of $10,840.68.

Cuban 1934 Sugar Exports Top 1933 by 3837 Tons

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Cuban annual exports of sugar show an increase over the previous year for the first time since 1929, according to Lamborn & Co., who report that the total shipments to all destinations during 1934 amounted to 2,344,947 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,341,110 tons in 1933, an increase of 3837 tons, or approximately one-sixth of 1 per cent. In 1929 the exports totaled 4,770,000 long tons.

During 1934 there were shipped to the United States 1,581,548 tons, as contrasted with 1,390,669 tons during 1933, an increase of 190,879 tons, or 13.7 per cent. To other destinations, principally United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the exports amounted to 763,399 tons, as against 950,441 tons shipped during 1933, a decrease of 187,042 tons, or approximately 19.7 per cent.

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HOLC Needs Another Billion for Loans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9

THE Home Owners Loan Corporation will need at least another $1,000,000,000 to care for the applications for loans filed with it prior to last November.

This was disclosed in a study of the work done by the corporation up to Dec. 27 which showed it had received 1,282,136 formal applications, of which 400,000 have not yet been passed upon. The legal department has not yet received 361,045 of the applications for study.

Up to Dec. 27 the corporation had closed 721,962 loans with a face value of $2,184,060,497.

The corporation has a total capital of $3,200,000,000, including its capital stock of $200,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 borrowing capacity.

Treasury Must Get $3,183,000,000 Cash To Finance Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Treasury officials face the necessity of getting their hands on about $3,183,000,000 new money before June 30.

The need arises because of the demands growing out of the budget. President Roosevelt estimated that $4,606,058,460 in new cash would be needed for 1935 but a considerable store of cash is on hand.

The remainder of the present year's estimated expenditures of $8,581,069,026 in the present fiscal year will be financed through receipts and by a transfer of about $263,000,000 from the Treasury's net balance.

A total of $3,653,072,572 had already been expended during the year through Jan. 5, latest date of the daily Treasury statement, leaving an unexpended amount of $4,927,996,654 if the budget estimates are fulfilled.

There was a possibility that the estimated outlays for the remainder of the present fiscal year would not be spent due to delay in getting the work relief program completely under way.

ICC's 1934 Report Gives Hint of Rise In Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A hint that the railroads must have more traffic or higher freight and passenger rates was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report to Congress.

The ability of the carriers to bear increases in wages which occurred Jan. 1 and July 1 last and to come on April 1 "will depend," the commission said, "in large part on the further revival of traffic."

The commission then said that "the freight rates, however, are somewhat below the level of those of the prosperous year 1926, so often referred to as a year having a desirable level for commodity prices, and passenger fares average considerably lower than those of 1926, while wages are to be restored to a level higher than that of 1926, since there was an upward tendency in wages between 1926 and Feb. 1, 1932, when the 10 per cent cut in employees' compensation was made. The cost of coal used by railways was 19.1 per cent higher in July, 1934, than in July, 1933, but 13.2 per cent lower than in July, 1926."

The commission has before it an application of the railroads for an increase in freight rates on most commodities.

The commission withheld its usual grist of recommendations to Congress awaiting reports on various studies being made by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

The commission reported authorization for abandonment of 154 stretches of railroad having a mileage of 2514.

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Demand for Wool Continues Strong During the Week

Sales Above Seasonal—Piecegoods Active—Foreign Marts Firm

There is a continuing demand for wool which is of more than seasonal volume, although not up to an average weekly volume.

This demand is taken as indicative of a sound condition in the piecegoods and clothing markets, where surplus stocks, which kept the wool market stagnant throughout the greater part of the year 1934, have at length been diminished to the point where sales of goods now are immediately reflected in sales of wool to cover these orders.

The situation on both sides of the Atlantic in wool piecegoods seems to be more or less identical; at any rate, the demand for wool abroad for account of the European wool manufacturing centers keeps up with sufficient zest to keep prices for wool firm and if anything rather against the buyer.

Interest continues relatively keenest for the woolen type of wools and for wastes and wool shoddies (reworked wool) for the lowest grade cloths.

Fine and medium scoured wools have been in fairly good request and B supers of good description have brought as high as 54 cents for wools which would have sold readily a few weeks ago at 50 cents, while fine A supers (eastern) and double A Californias are fetching about 65 cents and A supers around 60 cents, depending upon the wool.

There has been some interest in Territory fine and fine medium wools for which the clean costs have ranged chiefly from 60 to 65 cents for ordinary wools of the shorter order up to good French combing descriptions.

There is some interest also in half-blood combing wools at around 28 cents for the best Ohio wools. Quarter-blood combing wools continue to drag, reflecting poor demand from the knitters up to the present time. Good Ohio and Michigan quarters may be purchased around 26 cents for choice graded wool.

Sales have been resumed in Australia this week at Sydney with prices strong and rather against the wool buyer (par to 5 per cent).

At the resumption in Wellington, New Zealand, prices were also strong and slightly against the buyer.

Burlington R. R. 1934 Net Equal to $2.50 a Share

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9 (AP)—Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad Company, announced that the company's earnings in 1934 were $2.50 a share compared with $3.28 in 1933.

The road's operating revenue in 1933 was $78,496,975, compared with $80,300,000 in 1934, he said. Mr. Budd explained that for 1934 actual figures were available for all except the month of December, and the revenue for that month was estimated.

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Minors in More Strategic Position for Expansion

There Are Several Factors Contributing to This Situation, Says W. G. Bramham, President of Professional Baseball Leagues Body

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 9 (AP)—Turning into 1935, the minor leagues of baseball find themselves in a more strategic position for their program of expansion than they have visioned in several years, writes W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues in this exclusive article for the Associated Press. There are several factors contributing to this gratifying situation.

Ever since 1932, the crisis year for the minors, when the close of schedules found only 13 leagues in operation, the National Association has bent its efforts toward rehabilitation and expansion.

There was some encouragement in 1933, when 14 circuits began the season and all finished. Last year 19 leagues completed their schedules.

'Key' Leagues

I am happy to say our "key" leagues have their foundations strengthened to such an extent that more time may be devoted to organization work, which means expansion and opening of new territory.

One of the chief factors in the stabilization of our circuits has been legislation in opposition to the so-called shoestring operator, a menace to the game, whose activities had more to do with disruption in some territories than the economic depression. He started out with nothing and wound up with a trail of liens and obligations in his path.

He is being pushed out of the scene. At our annual convention, more legislation was enacted against him. Every operator now will be required to post a cash guaranty with the treasurer of the national association before the start of the season. This will give us a definite check on the good faith of every club owner in the minors, and parties not financially responsibe will be curbed automatically by this requirement.

Ambitious

The promotional department of the national association, charged with the duties of organizing new leagues and lending a hand wherever needed, has an ambitious program.

Some 20 proposed additions to membership have been contacted. We do not expect to add 20 new leagues to our roll for 1935, but we do hope to get the best of these prospects inside the ranks of organized baseball. If the coming season opens with 25 well organized and financially sound leagues, marked progress will have been made.

We are particularly pleased with prospects for the revival of the old three-I and Kitty leagues, which seem almost certain starters. These circuits were among our stanchest links of the past, and their return is another sign of the game's drive back to normalcy.

Kindergarten

Where two class D leagues existed in 1933, six operated in 1934 and there are unmistakable signs that this number will be increased this year. The D classification is the kindergarten of baseball, and its elimination would be one of the most injurious blows that could strike the game.

It follows that the improvement of minor league conditions indicates a general revival of interest in baseball. However, we do not enter 1935 with any false illusions. Our lessons have been learned by experience and we will profit by them.

Poke Checks

STAN McCABE, Philadelphia Arrow, has gone to Windsor Bulldogs of the International League.

♪ ♪ ♪

That was a warm greeting extended to Andy Aitkenhead, Ranger goalie, whom Dave Kerr recently replaced, when he stepped between the uprights for Portland (Oregon) in the Pacific Coast League. Portland and Vancouver played a 6-to-6 tie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two Quebec Beavers, or are they Canadiens, Paul Runge and Leo Bourgault, come pretty close to setting new professional hockey history by playing five games in five nights. They played for Quebec against the Cubs Wednesday and Friday and switched to Canadiens against Bruins Thursday night, Toronto Saturday night, and Detroit Sunday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the St. Louis Eagles continue to spurt around the circuit in their most recent manner, the Canadian division standing is due for some lively competition. Never exactly mild mannered young men, the Eagles have blossomed into just about the hardest hitting team in the league.

♪ ♪ ♪

Storm and strife is upsetting tranquility among the International Hockey League magnates over the "amateur" rule. Each team was required to carry two players experiencing their first year of amateur hockey. Now some do and some do not, and the governing board is locked on a decision whether to abandon the plan or not.

♪ ♪ ♪

While there must have been many times when the Boston Bruins have been duly fortunate this season, their greatest misfortune has been to falter ignobly before huge home crowds. Losing to Chicago 6—0 before the largest gathering of the season at the Garden Saturday was unfortunate, indeed.

College Hockey Results

Boston 5, M. I. T. 2
Brown 8, Northeastern 5.

Will He Make It?

Bob Watson Tries a Difficult Shot

Chicago Youngsters Hold Billiards Tournament at Which the Junior Billiards King of That City Is Being Picked. Thirty Community Winners Are Competing at Stevens Hotel for City Honors. Many of the Boys in the Tournament Were Taught Billiards in Juvenile Recreation Projects Sponsored by Community Organizations to Provide Constructive Leisure Time Activities.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD'S varsity hockey team will play its annual home game with McGill University at the Boston Garden tonight at 8:30. The game is the second of a home-and-home series, McGill winning the first in Montreal by a score of 6—1. Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard has drastically shaken up his team since that first McGill game, and Harvard is expected to present a much stronger lineup tonight and a more seasoned team and with excellent chances to make a fine showing against the outstanding Canadian college team.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Ford will start for Harvard at center in the first line tonight with Al Dewey at left wing and Louis Carr at right wing. Leo Ecker will partner Bill Watts on defense and Ashton Emerson will be in goal. The second Harvard line will be composed of Dunbar Holmes at center, Ben Hallowell at right wing and Mike Hovenanian at left wing while Fred Moseley will center for the third line with Sam Callaway and Arthur Duffey as his wings.

♪ ♪ ♪

McGill yearly has brought outstanding teams to Boston. This season Dr. Bell, the McGill hockey coach, has been forced to rebuild his squad because of the loss of several star players through graduation, among them Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield. McGill, however, has a strong nucleus for another outstanding team this year. Captain-elect Gordie Meiklejohn, defense player, is the only American-born player left on the team following the graduation of Frank Shaughnessy Jr. Meiklejohn's fine play of a year ago gave him the recognition as one of the three or four best amateur defensemen in all Canada. He is the first American-born player in McGill's long hockey history who has been honored with the hockey captaincy.

♪ ♪ ♪

The sudden turn in the weather has encouraged the Massachusetts Golf Association officials to schedule the first open golf tournament of the season Saturday at the Wollaston Golf Club. The event has already been postponed twice. Wollaston's 18 holes, with regular greens, were open yesterday and several golfers played a full round.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's 1935 football schedule has been released by Dr. John Harmon, director of athletics. Eight games are listed, with one open date. The athletic officials are working to get a suitable opponent for the opening of the schedule on Sept. 28. The games listed are: Oct. 5—University of Toledo; 12—Tufts; 19—Bates; 26—Vermont; Nov. 2—At New Hampshire; 9—Rutgers; 16—At Brown; 23—At Boston College.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Harvard varsity swimming team will meet its first intercollegiate test at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tonight. The events will start at 8:30 and will be open to the public. The varsity meet will be preceded by the Harvard freshman—Boston University freshman at 7:30 o'clock and there will be 16 events on the program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Russell Allen of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman hockey team. He is 19 years of age, weighs 180 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall. He prepared for Harvard at Exeter. Allen was a member of the Harvard freshman football team last fall and won major numerals.

♪ ♪ ♪

The hottest shot ever fired in the history of indoor professional tennis is expected when Lester R. Stoefen, of Los Angeles, engages H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., former champion of the amateur ranks, who recently vanquished Hans Nusslein in Paris to win the world's pro tennis title. While this match, which closes the Boston Garden show next Monday night, is supposed to be a sideshow to the doubles encounter in which Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr. will play Vines and Bill Tilden, the terrific bombardment of the Californians may steal the show. There are two things that the crowds like at the pro tennis—a booming service ace, and red-hot volleying in a doubles match. Both of these ingredients will be served.

♪ ♪ ♪

As an especial consideration for the hundreds of young tennis players who are making progress in the game hereabouts, George V. Brown has priced thousands of seats at 40 cents for the Monday matches, and W. F. (Bill) O'Brien has promised that the professionals will be fit when they get here.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ralph T. Jope '28, of Wincester, business manager of the Technology Review, has been elected secretary of the advisory council on athletics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeding the late Dr. Allen W. Rowe. Dr. Rowe was a member of the council for 23 years. Other members of the council are Dr. John A. Rockwell '96, chairman; Henry E. Worcester '97; Harold S. Wilkins '14, and Joseph L. Levis '26.

Hungarian Stars In Clean Sweep

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—Viktor Barna and Sandor Glanz, Hungarian table tennis team, scored a clean sweep over a group of selected United States players here the first of the week in the Hotel Stevens. The seven-match series and exhibitions were sanctioned by the International Table Tennis Federation and sponsored by the U. S. T. T. A.

Barna, world champion since 1930, and Glanz, winner of the world doubles championship in 1933, conquered James McClure, United States champion; William Condy, No. 2 ranking American player; Coleman Clark, Max Rushakoff and Edward Dugan in singles matches, and disposed of Edwin Lewis and Paul Pearson, former United States doubles champions, in a doubles encounter.

The Hungarian stars, who will compete in the world championships in London, next month, also played in singles and doubles exhibition matches. The summaries:

Afternoon Matches

Sandor Glanz defeated Edward Dugan, 21—10, 21—4.

Viktor Barna defeated William Condy, 21—17, 21—13.

Sandor Glanz defeated James McClure, 21—10, 21—15.

Viktor Barna and Sandor Glanz defeated Paul Pearson and Edwin Lewis, 21—19, 21—17.

Coleman Clark defeated Yoshio Fushimi, 21—17, 21—18 (exhibition).

Viktor Barna defeated Sandor Glanz, 21—18, 21—15 22—20 (exhibition).

Evening Matches

Carlton Prouty defeated Herman Leavitt, 15—21, 21—14, 21—12 (exhibition).

Viktor Barna beat Max Rushakoff, 21—4, 21—15.

Viktor Barna and Sandor Glanz defeated Edward Dugan and Yoshio Fushimi, 21—11, 21—10 (exhibition).

Sandor Glanz defeated Coleman Clark, 21—10, 21—16

Viktor Barna defeated James McClure, 21—16, 21—16.

Jerry Lavin defeated Robert Bonney, 21—18 (exhibition).

Viktor Barna defeated Sandor Glanz 21—11, 17—21, 21—18, 15—21, 21—15 (exhibition).

College Basketball Results

Butler 30, Wabash 24.
Columbia 28, Princeton 23.
Creighton 38, Tulsa 21.
Johns Hopkins 34, St. Mary's 27.
Kansas 36, Missouri 27.
Long Island 43, Wagner 20.
Mount Union 59, Hiram 25.
Notre Dame 23, Marquette 20.
Ohio 46, Dayton 39.
Ohio Wesleyan 40, Marshall 28.
Pittsburgh 38, Carnegie Tech 37.
Temple 56, Bucknell 20.
Toledo 32, Ohio Northern 24.

Toronto Manager Refuses Pre-Game Dinner Invitation

Conn Smythe, fiery manager and executive of the Toronto Maple Leafs, refused to attend the pre-game dinner of the Boston Bruins last night. The dinner is held before each game for the purpose of informal introduction and discussion between visiting managers and Boston newspaper men. Some of his reasons for refusing are interesting.

Spouting with a positiveness that prohibited any attempt to temper, the Toronto manager stated that just such moves as this are the outlying causes of hockey's present troubles. "We should be at swords' points, not kissing each other," were his words. Apparently Smythe not only enjoys his frequent tiffs with the Boston management, but believes they are helpful in making hockey more attractive.

Similar action by other team managers will soon defeat the purpose of these dinners. Manager Ross scoffed at the attitude taken by Smythe and indicated that because the fiery Toronto manager was invited to attend, it did not mean that acceptance should influence in any way Smythe's attitude in regard to hockey, the Bruins or the Bruin management.

Had the Toronto manager wished to express himself regarding hockey, the Bruins or the Bruin management, and get the publicity, there is no better place than at one of these dinners. While it was not a personal affront to Boston newspaper men in refusing the invitation, it did leave the gathering a little cold.

In a general discussion of the National Hockey League with Smythe in the afternoon at the University Club, the Toronto manager briefly analyzed the hockey situation. "Not long ago," he said, "Canadiens, Bruins and Rangers were the major attractions. Canadiens had the speed, Bruins knocked you out of the rink and Rangers passed the puck till your team became dizzy chasing them. Today, Canadiens have lost their speed, Bruins have lost their bump and Rangers are too slow."

Toronto and Chicago are the real clubs of the circuit. When Montreal was mentioned he failed to agree that Maroons were so much more than ordinary. "It is the same old team with the same old players of past years," he retorted. The frankness of the man and ready manner in which he permits quoting make Smythe the best "copy" for newspaper men of any manager in the circuit.

While much of his running fire of comment is caustic and critical of Boston hockey, he did pay glowing tribute to Frank Patrick's handling of the Bruins. He did not go into detail or exaggerate, but in few words he revealed his personal high opinion of the present Boston manager. It fitted nicely, particularly when the Bruins went out that night and beat the Leafs, 3 to 1.

Perry Back in Form

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fred J. Perry showed a convincing return to form today when he defeated Giorgio de Stefani, the Italian, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0, to enter the semifinals of the Australian tennis championships.

Hendrix Wins From Rainville At 6-3, 1-6, 7-5

Berkeley Bell Extended by Malon Courts in Third-Round Miami Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—While Marcel Rainville, Canadian ace, faltered and lost, United States players yesterday successfully negotiated the third-round hurdle of the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament.

Rainville, Davis Cup star, was upset by Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, 1933 Florida singles champion, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Mightily shaken by brilliant crossfire, R. Berkeley Bell of New York, ranking seventh by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, had to extend himself to defeat Malon Courts of Atlanta, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, No. 2 ranking player, found no difficulty in eliminating J. B. Harbett of Miami, 6—1, 8—6, while J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Ray White of Miami, 7—5, 6—0.

The present Florida singles champion, Frank Guernsey of Orlando, beat off the challenge of Gardner Mulloy, University of Miami's top-ranking player, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. Another former state champion, Carroll Turner of Miami, won from Frank Kreavy Jr. of New York 6—2, 6—3.

Displaying little of his usual court brilliancy, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta managed to eke out a 7—5, 8—10, 6—1 victory over Steward Kenyon of Miami.

Three Newcomers On Harvard's '36 Schedule

Three newcomers appear on the Harvard varsity football schedule for 1936 as announced this afternoon by the Harvard Athletic Association. They are Amherst, Virginia and the United States Naval Academy. The last time Harvard played Amherst was in 1912, when the Crimson won 46 to 0. Virginia was last played in 1931 with Harvard winning 19 to 0, and Navy was last met in 1908, when the result was a 6-to-6 tie. Five other colleges are scheduled with the Princeton game down for Oct. 31 and the Yale game Nov. 21. The schedule:

Oct. 3, Amherst; 10, Brown; 17, West Point; 24, Dartmouth; 31, Princeton.
Nov. 7, Virginia; 14, Annapolis, 21 Yale.

Lambert Named Commodore

Gerard B. Lambert, owner of the Class I yacht Vanitie and the three-master Atlantic, was elected commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club at the annual meeting of that organization at the Harvard Club of Boston, Tuesday night. F. Haven Chandler was elected vice commodore while Malcolm W. Greenough, former Harvard varsity football captain, was elected rear commodore. B. Devereaux Barker was elected secretary, and Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, was named treasurer. After holding the position for 13 years, James C. Gray, retired as chairman of the racing committee.

New York A. C. Elects

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The entire slate of officers of the New York Athletic Club was inducted into office yesterday with the casting of a single ballot. William A. Dalton was returned as president; O. R. Kelly was elected vice-president; R. O. Haubold continues as secretary; T. A. Pyterman, as treasurer, and M. F. Loughman as captain. J. F. Leo was elected a governor for one year, while two-year terms were given to J. F. Bresnahan, J. S. Casey, W. A. Earl, R. H. Goffe Jr., Joseph McCloskey, T. T. Reilley, J. A. Ruddy and J. J. Storms Jr.

Colbath, Exeter Coach

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Walter N. (Wally) Colbath, former Northwestern University swimming star and member of the 1928 United States Olympics team, said yesterday he has been appointed swimming coach at Phillips Exeter Academy, preparatory school for boys at Exeter, N. H. He will leave today to take over his new position.

Fred Fitzsimmons Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday announced the signing of Fred Fitzsimmons, burly right-hander. Although he didn't say so in forwarding the document from Arcadia, Calif., Fitzsimmons probably hopes the new year will find his mates giving him more runs when he is in the box.

Adopt Split-Week Schedule

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Directors of the Pacific Coast League have adopted a split-week baseball schedule of 24 weeks, opening April 6. They also voted to hold a post-season championship series between the pennant-winning team and a team of all-stars from the seven other clubs.

Notre Dame Captain

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 9 (AP)—Joseph Sullivan '36 of Belle Harbor, N. Y., left tackle for the past two seasons, yesterday was elected captain of Notre Dame's football eleven for 1935. The new captain is a son of Lieut. Timothy Sullivan of the New York police force. He also is a letterman in track.

Wirts Signed for One Year

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Elwood Wirts, veteran Sacramento catcher, was named recently by President Earl McNeely of the Senators as manager of the coast league team. Wirts was signed for one year.

Penn Eleven Elects

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Paul Leo Stofko '36 of Pottstown, guard on the University of Pennsylvania football eleven, last night was elected team captain for 1935. He succeeds John S. Pennypacker '35.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Naming Harlow a Surprise

WITH the signing of Richard C. (Dick) Harlow as head coach of the Harvard varsity football team for 1935, the chief coaching problem so far as college football is concerned has been settled. Ever since Edward L. Casey resigned the position soon after the Harvard-Yale game of last November, speculation has been rife as to who would succeed him and while the name of Harlow had been mentioned among those that were being considered, few indeed were the followers of Harvard football who were not surprised when the announcement was made. At the very time when the decision was made Clark D. Shaughnessy, Chicago coach, seemed to be the most likely selection.

Going Outside for a Coach

This is the first time that Harvard has gone outside of its own circle to get a football coach, and some persons are inclined to make considerable comment regarding the move; but just why Harvard should not take such a course is hard to understand. It has been the custom for years to go outside for coaches in other sports, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, football has been the only sport outside of soccer football which has had a graduate for its head coach. Why the Crimson should not hire an outsider for its football team, provided it does not have any suitable graduate available, when it has for years been doing so in other sports, is hard to explain, and the fact that it has now taken such a step is conclusive evidence that the Harvard authorities themselves do not feel that a head coachship is the personal property of a Harvard graduate or undergraduate. We have always understood that it was Harvard's policy to engage the best instructors that could be obtained for its educational courses, and we have always believed that the same policy should obtain in its athletic activities.

Will Have Better Elevens

To one who can go back to the days of P. D. Haughton and the Harvard teams which he developed from 1908 to 1916, the decline which has come over the Crimson gridiron fortunes has been most pronounced. There is no question but what Haughton was a great coach and made much more out of the material he had to work with than would almost any other coach. And it seems as if of late years, the Harvard coaches were not getting as much out of their material as they should. This seemed especially true this fall when there appeared to be a wealth of fine backfield material as well as a strong line squad, although the latter were far from experienced in varsity play. Next year will find a lot of fine material on hand and with Harlow to mold it, there can be no question but what the Crimson will make a far better showing than it did in 1934. Harlow is one of those coaches who bases his teachings on knowing the fundamentals thoroughly, and this is the basis of any successful coaching campaign. He is also one of those teachers who believe in a versatile attack with the running, passing and kicking game all figuring in the scheme of play. He has been very successful both as a player and a coach and we believe that the Harvard varsity eleven of 1935 will be the nearest approach to the teams that were turned out by Haughton in the days when the Crimson was occupying a high standing in American college football that Harvard has seen.

Crescent Continues Its Sweeping Career

Eastern Squash Racquets Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	0	23	2	1.000
New York A. C.	3	1	13	7	.750
Bayside T. C.	2	3	10	15	.400
City A. C.	1	3	7	13	.250
Mitchel F'd Av'trs	0	4	2	18	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Only one match in the sixth round of the eastern squash racquets team championsnip was played yesterday, the contest between City Athletic Club and New York Athletic Club being postponed until Thursday. The unbeaten leaders continued their career, by taking all five matches from Bayside Tennis Club on the courts of the latter. The summaries.

Crescent A.-H. C. 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

Murray Vernon defeated E. L. Kemble, 6—15, 7—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

Edwin Butler defeated Lawrence Adikes, 15—12, 16—14, 15—11.

J. C. Thoms defeated Paul Blake, 18—16, 18—17, 15—10.

John McMahon defeated Harry Dunkerton, 15—13, 17—15, 15—13.

H. K. Gray defeated Ralph Roberts, 16—18, 15—13, 18—14, 15—10.

New York Women Win Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 9—The New York City team took the second of the series for the women's intersectional team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association yesterday at the Plainfield Country Club. It was by the slightest of margins, however, that it overcame both of its opponents, the teams representing New Jersey and Westchester County, the score being 4—3 in each case. It was the performance of Mrs. Rogers Dunn which clinched the victory in each instance. In the morning, against New Jersey, it was not until the final point in the final game that she defeated Barbara Beresford, after the previous matches had been evenly divided, the score being 5—15, 15—8, 13—16, 15—12, 18—17; while her victory over Marguerite Bostwick of Westchester, in the afternoon, proved to be the final point needed for victory. This she won in straight games, 15—10, 15—12, 15—14.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	13	2	6	48	42	28
Detroit	10	4	9	57	48	20
Windsor	9	3	9	45	44	18
Cleveland	9	0	10	48	55	18
Buffalo	8	2	10	45	46	18
Syracuse	7	1	12	46	54	14

Result Jan. 8
London 3, Windsor 2.

Phillies Sign Rookie

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Dino Chiozza, young Memphis infielder, yesterday signed a contract with the Philadelphia Nationals, for whom his brother, Louis Chiozza, is second baseman. Dino Chiozza started his professional career last year as a Memphis rookie, but spent most of the season in the East Dixie League, where he batted .308.

Pullman Co. Earnings

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping-car affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reports net earnings for the first 11 months of 1934 at $228,466, compared with a loss of $1,337,269 for the like period in 1933. Gross in November, 1934, was $3,310,113, compared with $2,748,809 for the like month in 1933.

Manhattan Shirt Co. Net

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Manhattan Shirt Company reports for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 net profit of $77,384, equivalent to 34 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $248,548, or $1.10 a share, in the preceding year.

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Directed by Marc Connelly
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Boston Bruins And Red Wings Tighten Group

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	2	7	48	33	26
Boston	12	1	9	51	47	25
Detroit	10	3	9	62	45	23
Rangers	7	2	11	47	65	16
Canadian Division						
Toronto	16	1	5	64	44	33
Montreal	11	2	7	52	36	24
Americans	7	3	11	42	51	17
Canadiens	5	3	12	37	55	13
St. Louis	5	3	14	33	60	13

Results Jan. 8
Boston 3, Toronto 1.
Montreal 1, Rangers 1, overtime.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

The American group standing of the National Hockey League tightened noticeably as a result of last night's hockey games. The Boston Bruins ran up to within a point of the Chicago Black Hawks by defeating Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-1, and Detroit is only three points below the Hawks by defeating that team, 2-1. Montreal and Rangers both improved their positions, Maroons being in the Canadian division, by a point each resulting from their overtime tie, 1-1.

Having been soundly trounced last Saturday night by Chicago, 6-0, the local Bruins were not expected to prove formidable for the fast-moving Toronto club. Before some 14,000 fans, the largest gathering of the season, the Boston club put on a thrilling and smart exhibition against the Leafs. Dit Clapper provided the scoring features assisting in the first goal and scoring the other two himself. A tactical mistake by Toronto would seem to account for the defeat. The Leafs elected to start their second line against the local first line and all three goals came from sticks of Boston first-line men. Tiny Thompson in the Boston net should have had a shutout except for the few moments in the third period when the locals were using a second defense and a third forward line and during those moments, the only Toronto goal materialized.

Chicago Black Hawks neither had been tied nor beaten by a hockey team in their own group until last night. Halfway through the first period the Hawks looked like the team to win. Paul Thompson had scored and Chabot was on his game in the Chicago net. In the second period the complexion changed. At 9:20 Earl Roche slid the puck by Chabot to tie the score and less than two minutes later Herb Lewis rattled in the second and winning goal. Then the Red Wings displayed a hustling defense against the fury of the Chicago attack and John Ross Roach barred the visiting team net of all pucks.

Montreal Maroons and New York Rangers appeared to be well satisfied to divide points in their 1-to-1 overtime tie at New York last night. Warm weather softened the ice and soon told on the condition of the players, who were worn and tired before the overtime finished. Bun Cook put the Rangers out front in the first period and Bob Gracie scored the equalizer in the second session. From then on progress and speed slowed down as the players began to feel the heat.

Amateur Billiard Stars Are Active Beginning Jan. 21

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—With all professional billiard championships suspended for a year while the men who play for pay engage in exhibitions and give instruction, the National Amateur Billiard Association is planning one of the most active programs in years.

First of the amateur title events is in pocket billiards, which opens Jan. 21 at Allinger's Acadamy in Philadelphia, with Howard Shoemaker of New York defending his title against the winners of seven sectional eliminations. Sectional winners are: M. T. Brown, New Haven; Al Broder, Philadelphia; Herbert Courtney, New York; Howard Lindley, Minneapolis; Omar Joaniffe, Detroit; Louis Matthews, Chicago, and Terry Wolf, St. Louis.

The three-cushion championship will be held at the New York Athletic Club beginning Feb. 4 with Edward L. Lee of New York defending his title against winners of tournaments now in progress in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Haven and Philadelphia.

On Feb. 25 the Medinah Club of Chicago will play host to the amateur 18.2 balkline billiardists in an invitation championship tournament. Already invited are Percy Collins of Chicago, holder of the title; Edgar T. Appleby of New York, Seymour Kling of the Amateur Billiard Club, and Tom Morgan, Pacific coast titleholder. Two more players are to be selected by the National Association.

Crescent Six Meets Sea Gulls Sunday

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts
Crescents	5	3	0	10
Atlantic City	3	2	3	9
Hershey	4	2	1	9
Baltimore	1	6	2	4

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Leadership of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League may be at stake Sunday afternoon when the present pace-making sextet, the Crescent-Hamilton Club, clashes with the colorful Atlantic City Sea Gulls in the feature half of the weekly doubleheader in Madison Square Garden.

The Gulls, only one point behind the Crescents at present, will have a chance to assume the lead tonight when they meet the Hershey Bars on the latter's ice. The Crescents, however, are to face the last-place Orioles in Baltimore tomorrow night, and as the Half-Mooners have found the Marylanders easy to beat all season, they should regain the lead. Consequently, triumphs for the Gulls tonight and the Crescents tomorrow night will mean that Sunday afternoon's game in the Garden will be for top ranking in the league.

Dollar Man

© Harris & Ewing

Roger J. Whiteford
Adviser Federal Housing Administration

He is worth a great deal more than he gets as general counsel of the Federal Board, which is $1 a year, but he likes his job evidently above mere money.

All America Sits In Committee With Makers of Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Fourteen states, 10 major occupations and the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish religions are represented among the nearly 50 nationally known men and women who constitute the advisory committee of the Motion Picture Foundation in its plans for the production of motion pictures, it is announced by Dr. William B. Millar, secretary of the foundation.

The committee will work under the chairmanship of Dr. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School. Referring to its functions, Dr. Millar said:

"The committee will not so much point out what is wrong with motion pictures as they exist today, as it will stress what should be included or emphasized. They are not to pick out flaws, but to suggest improvements. As leaders and molders of public opinion, the benefit of their years of experience is at the service of the industry. They have worked with people in all walks of life and of all ages, and they are qualified to say what is needed. They hold that both the industry and the public want good pictures.

"They will not attempt to dictate to the industry how it should conduct its business, but they will offer a liaison service between the public and the producer in the interests of both. They hold that the motion picture industry is one of the greatest potential forces for good in the country today, and they offer constructive advice and unbiased counsel based on practical everyday contacts with great numbers of prospective patronizers of the motion pictures. The committee is not negative, but positive; it will not seek to destroy or hamper by rule or regulation, but to enlarge the legitimate scope and influence of the motion picture."

Included also on the committee are Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University; Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College; Dr. John Timothy Stone, president of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary; William McCormick Blair of Chicago; Col. Clarence O. Sherrill of Cincinnati; Frank E. Gannett of Rochester; Dr. Fred B. Fisher of Detroit; Col. Patrick Henry Callahan and Miss Mary E. Hughes of Louisville; Mrs. Richard Derby of Oyster Bay, Long Island; Dr. Albert F. Gilmore of Boston; Dr. Arlo A. Brown, president of Drew University; Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Michael Francis Doyle and Miss Jessie Allen Page of Philadelphia, Bishop H. St. George Tucker of Richmond, John E. Edgerton, chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Among those from New York City are the following: Joseph P. Day, Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Bishop William T. Manning, George A. Plimpton, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Lowell Thomas, Rear Admiral Richmond Pearson Hobson, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Herman Irion, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons Jr., Victor F. Ridder, Mrs. Hugh Gordon Miller, Mrs. T. Darrington Semple, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein.

Attack on Teachers Protested by Clergy

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fifty Methodist Episcopal preachers have added their protest to that of a group of New York educators against what they termed the "campaign of terrorism against teachers in American colleges, universities, schools and even private schools now being carried on by William Randolph Hearst."

A resolution to that effect was adopted Jan. 7 at a weekly meeting of the preachers in the offices of the Methodist Federation For Social Service, and sent to the congressional committee investigating un-American activities.

Copies also were sent to editors of the New York Evening Journal, the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, Hearst papers accused by the educators of having sought to obtain evidence for a "Communist expose."

Cut Demanded in Phone Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Rate Association, composed of a group of telephone users, has petitioned the Public Service Commission to cite the Southern Bell Telephone Company to show cause why rates in this state should not be reduced.

Yale Takes Lead In Elections For Rhodes Scholars

Swarthmore President Announces Names of 32 Men to Study at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Jan. 9—The names of the 32 Rhodes scholars-elect for 1935 was announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, today. The awards are still subject to ratification by the Rhodes Trustees.

Yale, with four, ranked first among the colleges of the country in the number of students placed; Harvard was second with three, and Princeton third, with two. Twenty-three other institutions tied, with one student each.

In the making of the awards, the United States is divided into eight districts, each containing six States. Each State chooses from competition two representatives. These men then appear before the district committee of selection which choses four students, irrespective of their State, who are the Rhodes scholars of that district. The awards are made on the basis of scholastic ability and attainment, character, physical vigor and leadership.

A Rhodes scholarship is tenable at the University of Oxford and carries with a stipend of 400 pounds sterling a year. Appointments are made for two years, but students who have made outstanding records are awarded a third year.

The awards made public by Dr. Aydelotte follow:

Arizona—Herbert L. Merillat, Tucson, University of Arizona.

Arkansas—James Gaston Williamson, Fayetteville, University of Arkansas.

California—Horace W. Davenport, Glendale, California Institute of Technology; John J. Espey, Los Angeles, Occidental College.

Colorado—Clayton White, Boulder, University of Colorado.

Connecticut—William L. Sachse, Santa Barbara, Calif., Yale University.

Delaware—Harvey Maguigan, Wilmington, University of Delaware.

Georgia—Willard Deming Lewis Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University.

Illinois—Charles Bane, Chicago, University of Chicago.

Iowa—Samuel R. Dunlap, Iowa City, Rice Institute.

Kansas—Ray Miller, Anthony, University of Kansas.

Louisiana—Marshall Ballard, Jr., Boston, Mass., Tulane University.

Maryland—District of Columbia—M. Gordon Knox, New York City, Yale University.

Massachusetts—Walter H. Stockmayer, Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Michigan—Martin Wager, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan.

Minnesota—Sherman L. Pease, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota.

Missouri—James Goodfriend Jr., Columbia, University of Missouri.

Montana—John T. Hays Jr., Bozeman, Montana State College.

New Jersey—Samuel G. Welles Jr., Princeton, Princeton University.

North Carolina—Henry Allison Page III, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University.

North Dakota—William Franta, Lidgerwood, N. D., University of North Dakota.

Ohio—Herbert L. Brown II, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University.

Oklahoma—J. Richard Carpenter, Norman, University of Oklahoma.

Oregon—Donald Wheeler, White Bluffs, Wash., Reed College.

Pennsylvania — Milton Meissner, Plainfield, N. J., Lehigh University.

Rhode Island — Richard Brown Baker, New Haven, Yale University; Carl Pfaffmann, Providence, Brown University.

Texas—R. Canon Clements, Boston, Mass., Texas Technical College.

Virginia—Duncan C. Lee, New Haven, Yale University; William S. Mundy Jr., University, University of Virginia.

Washington — Thomas H. MacBride, Cambridge, Harvard University.

Wisconsin—Fred Gillen, Madison, Univeristy of Wisconsin.

Five Shot During Rioting in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 9 (AP)—Church-state conflict grew graver yesterday after five persons were shot during a demonstration against the radical Red Shirt organization and the Roman Catholic church openly defied the Government's Socialistic education program.

A crowd estimated at 1500, most of them students, attacked the headquarters of the Red Shirts Youths' Group, sworn enemies of the church, and five fell before the defenders' fire. The demonstrators smashed windows and tore down the Red Shirts' flag. Twenty-two persons received minor injuries.

The students gathered to demand the resignation of Tomas Garrido a Canabal, founder of the Red Shirts and Federal Secretary of Agriculture, whom they charged with responsibility for the slaying of five Roman Catholics when they emerged from worship in suburban Coyoacan two Sundays ago. Fifty Red Shirts are in the penitentiary, charged with the killings.

Textile Strikers Held In Georgia Military Camp

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 9 (AP)—Twenty-five men, out of a group of 60 persons placed under military arrest here, have been sent in trucks to Atlanta, where they will be held in a detention camp for investigation of their activities in connection with the strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mill.

National guardsmen, who are in control of the area about the mill here, released all the other persons arrested, including 10 women. The group sent to Atlanta was accompanied by an escort of 28 soldiers.

Career Man

© Harris & Ewing

Julius G. Lay
United States Minister to Uruguay

Previous to his recent appointment to Uruguay, Mr. Lay, whose rise in the diplomatic service has been due to his own efforts, was Minister to Honduras.

Condon on the Stand Identifies Hauptmann

(Continued from Page 1)

I received, Condon said. Dr. Condon said the cemetery conversation lasted an hour and 10 or 15 minutes.

Letter Is Read

The advertisement was not read in court, and the Attorney General offered Jafsie a ransom letter, postmarked March 29, 1932.

"That is the letter I received," he said emphatically. It was:

Dear Sir: It is note necessary to furnish any code You and Mr. Lindbergh know ouer program very well. We will keep the child in our save plase until we have the money in hand but if the deal is note closed until the 8 or April we will ask for 30000 more also note 70000-100000.

How can Mr Lindbergh follow so many false clues he knows we are the right party ouer signature is still the same as in the ransom note, but if Mr. Lindbergh likes to fool around for another month we cant help it.

Once he has to come to us anyway but if he keeps on waiting we will double over amount there is absolute no fear about the child. It is well.

Another Note

Mr. Wilentz gave Condon still another note—a ransom note inclosed in the usual envelope used by the State to preserve these documents.

"Yes, sir, I received that letter," he replied after inspecting it carefully.

The note was admitted in evidence and once again Mr. Wilentz read to the jury.

It said:

Dear Sir: Have the money ready by Saturday eve we will inform you where and how to deliver it. Have the money in one bundle we want you to put it a sertain place there is no fear that somebody els will take it, we watch everything closely pleace lett us know if you are agre and ready for action by Saturday evening—if yes put in the paper

"Yes everything OK

"It is a very cimble delivery but we find out very son if there is any trap. After 8 hours you gete the adr. from the boy, on the place you find two ladies. They are innocence.

"If it is to late we put it in the New York American for Saturday morning. Put it in New York Journal."

The retired teacher then identified the ad he placed in the paper, following his receipt of that note.

"I accept. Money is ready," said the ad which appeared April 2.

Following instructions, the doctor said, they drove to a greenhouse where he found another note beneath a stone under a table in front of the place.

Mr. Wilentz showed him a piece of paper.

Dr. Condon identified the note as "the one I received. It was under the stone."

Mr. Wilentz read the note:

"Cross the street and follow the fence from the cemetery to 233 Street I will meet you."

Detective With German Angles on Way to U. S.

LE HAVRE, Jan. 9 (AP)—The French Line announced today that Detective Arthur Johnson of the New York police "with a party of three" sailed at 2 p. m. today on the Ile de France, bound for the United States.

Mr. Johnson has spent the last several months in Europe, conducting an investigation of German angles of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping case.

He is known to have visited places in Germany where Bruno Richard Hauptmann, now on trial in connection with the kidnaping, once lived.

Cape Cod Canal Takings Protested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A protest against contemplated destruction of a number of homes at Bournedale, Mass., in the widening of the Cape Cod Canal was sent to Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, Chief of Army Engineers, yesterday by Representative Gifford (R) of Massachusetts.

Mr. Gifford said the citizens of Bournedale were aroused by the proposal to take the Bournedale homes in the canal improvement.

Californian to Advise AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. J. M. Tinley, associate agricultural economist in the University of California, has been appointed as special advisor for one month to the AAA. He held a similar post last year, serving in an advisory capacity on market milk problems.

Critics of Budget Take Cue From Court's Decision

Find Case of Delegation of Power in President's Works Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 — The Supreme Court has given the cue to President Roosevelt's budget critics.

Three assaults on the budget from as many different quarters marked the beginning of the anti-Administration presentation of their side of the financial discussion.

For the most part it is taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt will get about what he wants in the way of the budget, but at the same time the Supreme Court's recent oil case decision has had an effect on stimulating criticism of at least one major phase of the now pending budget. This is Mr. Roosevelt's request for a $4,000,000,000 lump sum to be made over to his authority and to be spent at his discretion for the general objects of meeting unemployment through relief and recovery expenditures

Cite Oil Control

This is just such a delegation of legislation authority to the President, the critics argue, as was condemned by the Supreme Court in the oil case. Administration spokesmen, on the other hand, profess to see little in common in the two instances.

Yesterday's attacks took three forms. One Republican Senator, one Republican Representative and Henry H. Curran, director of the National Economy League, all fired broadsides into the Administration. Some of the effect of their attack was lost, since their criticism was almost a foregone conclusion, in view of previously expressed differences between Republican conservatives and the New Deal.

Three Attacks Made

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware attacked the budget on the radio. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, attacked it in a speech in the House. Mr. Curran made his attack in a detailed statement, issued by the league.

Said Mr. Hastings, in effect, "Congress ought to supervise all allocation of work relief moneys instead of delegating that task to the President." The President, he added, would in turn subordinate the task to "some subordinate officer" with power to do "practically what he pleases" with the $4,000,000,000.

Said Mr. Fish, "It is time for Congress to take back some of the power it has been delegating so recklessly."

Likened to Blank Check

Said Mr. Curran, "The lump sum proposal in effect is a request for a check for $4,000,000,000 written in red ink, to spend as he sees fit.

"Financial practice of this sort leads straight to radical inflation, which will work nothing but injury to the life insurance policyholder, the savings bank depositor and the workingman, whether he wear a blue shirt or a white collar."

Commenting on the budget as a whole, Mr. Curran said:

"It seems to me that a budget such as the President has proposed is a direct blow in the face of the future financial safety of the country. Millions of dollars of possible economies have not been made and not a dolar of new taxes is recommended to meet the enormous deficit."

Housing Unit Opens For Hosiery Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—The first section of the low-cost housing project which the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, aided by PWA funds, has erected here, was officially opened last Saturday when Mrs. Gifford Pinchot turned over the keys to the treasurer and manager of the Juaniata Park Housing Corporation, owners of the buildings.

Known as the Carl Mackley Houses, the buildings consist of 209 apartments within the four units, all to be rented at $10.50 a room, a month. Approximately 80 per cent of the buildings have been rented, almost entirely to hosiery workers. Apartments are from 1½ to 5 rooms in size, and each has access to a roof garden and sun deck, as well as well-appointed laundries on the roof. Garage space is also available, and there are other outdoor facilities made possible by ownership of open ground around the apartments.

This project is said to be the first in this country to be completed by a labor organization with Government funds. Emil Reeve, president of the National Federation of Hosiery Workers, presided at the ceremonies, at which Col. Horacio B. Hackett, Director of Housing under the PWA, spoke, bringing the greetings of President Roosevelt and of Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Pardons in Alabama Set Record at 5228

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9—Gov. B. M. Miller, who retires from office Jan. 14, has closed his parole books after setting a record of 5228 paroles given to deserving state convicts, pending good behavior.

The figures, compiled by W. F. Covington Jr., revealed that of the unprecedented number set free only 182 had their paroles revoked and were sent back to prison.

Governor Miller also granted 383 full pardons with restoration of all civil and political rights, and restored citizenship to 23 persons who had been convicted in Federal Court. During the four years of his Administration 28 capital punishment sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

Georgia Cuts Expenses 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A 20 per cent reduction in appropriations for 1935 was ordered by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of this State which permits such action when income is not in view to cover them.

'Revolt' Spreads in Louisiana Against Long's Dictatorial Rule

Police Jury Refuses to Surrender Control in Capital Parish—'Square Deal Association' Demands Repeal of Recent Legislation

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (AP)—Huey Long's tumultuous Louisiana "empire" rumbled menacingly today as the fiery Senator stormed in Washington.

Revolt against the "Kingfish" spread as 32 laws passed at the December special session of the Legislature became effective. The new acts gave him more power, added patronage and new weapons with which to fight his opponents.

Blunt notice was served by the East Baton Rouge Parish police jury that it would not permit Mr. Long, under one of the new laws, to take control of the parish, in which the capital is located, to make of it a "little District of Columbia."

Refuse to Surrender

The new law gave the state administration authority through Gov. O. K. Allen to name 13 jurors, the same number as are now elected.

The jury yesterday said it had been advised the law was unconstitutional, and it would not surrender its authority to govern the parish.

Informed of this, the Senator in Washington grinned.

"So the police jury has declared the law unconstitutional," he said with a laugh. "We have those things happen occasionally. It's just momentary."

Mass Meeting Called

A mass meeting here tonight will hear more protests against Senator Long. It was called by the "Square Deal Association," which has demanded that Governor Allen call a special session of the Legislature within 10 days to repeal all "dictatorial laws."

Mr. Long was having his troubles in New Orleans also. Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah there ruled that his court had jurisdiction in action filed over the state law giving Senator Long control of the sewerage and water board.

He granted a temporary restraining order prohibiting Senator Long's board members from acting on petition of three nonresident taxpayers. An identical case is now pending in state courts testing the validity of the law. The litigation is holding up a $2,000,000 Public Works Administration loan to the board.

Funds of New Orleans Tied Up by State In Long-Walmsley Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9—Tying up of funds of the city of New Orleans has furnished one of the sharpest thrusts in the strange political duel between the State of Louisiana and its principal city.

The State, it is charged, is starving out the political regime in control of New Orleans, seeking to oust it by multiplying its financial difficulties.

Officially the struggle is between the State and city, but actually the warriors are Senator Huey P. Long and T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans. Their rivalry was widely advertised in a recent election through Senator Long's use of the militia and the Mayor's swearing in of 500 special policemen. The armed forces glared at each other while Senator Long won.

Battle of Two Machines

The "Kingfish" is reported as determined to drive his principal political foe from the City Hall. So far the contest has proved unequal. The Senator possesses a tremendously effective weapon in the law-making powers of the State Legislature, which he dominates, and he has a friendly majority in the State Supreme Court.

While the Mayor heads up the political machine of the city of New Orleans, it comes short of the strength and ability of the Senator's machine in the State.

Senator Long's present coup prevents the city temporarily from making any payments on accounts, indebtedness or contracts, saving only bonded indebtedness. As justification for this exceptional move, the State claims that the city under the Walmsley Administration has accumulated some millions of dollars of debts in violation of the prohibitions of the State Constitution, and that the city is steering toward bankruptcy.

In reply the Mayor declares the city's financing methods to be legal.

Asked for Outside Judge

As factionalism has entered the courts, the State maneuvered to get its case before a sympathetic judge. Normally a matter of this kind would have gone to one of the district judges in New Orleans, but as these are aligned with the Walmsley wing, the State asked for an outside judge. Dividing four to three in favor of the Long side, the State Supreme Court acceded, and the judge named at once restrained city officials from paying out money as objected to, and set the case for hearing Jan. 15.

Senator Long's associates assert they expect the disclosures of the city's financial operations to discredit the Mayor. On the other hand Mayor Walmsley declares that Senator Long has deliberately withheld money from the city and has made it impossible for the city to keep up its usual standards.

City's Revenues Cut

"Senator Long had the Legislature pass a law cutting down the revenue of New Orleans," said Mayor Walmsley. "Where we had $9,000,000 a year, we now have $6,000,000. The loss of $1,500,000 is to be credited to the depression. The balance was cut off by Senator Long to hamper me. The hardship, however, falls on the entire city. We have had to pare down desirable but not essential services."

The Legislature also took control of the police out of the hands of the city and placed it in the state. When the city indicated that the state might pay for the police, the Legislature set a minimum appropriation the city must make for the police, placing it higher than the peak for such expenditures.

Liquor Excise Tax Blocked in Georgia

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Federal Government yesterday was blocked from using its $1000 excise tax to put liquor and beer dealers out of business in dry states.

Federal Judge William H. Barrett enjoined the Georgia collector of internal revenue from collection of the tax, holding it is a penalty rather than a revenue measure.

Wets generally conceded that if the tax was enforced it would put many dealers out of business. It was the third time the case had been brought before Judge Barrett. On previous occasions he held that injunction proceedings were premature since no actual effort had been made to collect the tax. Prohibitionists were snorting against prospective action in the Legislature which convenes next Monday. The drys were meeting at Macon to perfect an organization to fight any effort to modify the State's bone dry law.

Biloxi City Hall Circled by Guards

BILOXI, Miss., Jan. 9 (AP)—Biloxi's city government yesterday was functioning under a new administration surrounded by armed guards to prevent the old administration, routed in a coup early Monday, from recapturing the City Hall.

John A. O'Keefe, who took over the Mayor's office with an armed force of deputies and citizens, and his two city commissioners met yesterday, authorized tax collections and adjourned until Thursday.

Previously the commission ordered an audit made of the city's books, but discovered later that the records and the seal were locked in the City Hall vault and the keys were missing.

Hardin to Explore in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—Sven Hardin, Norwegian explorer, now in Mongolia, has accepted an invitation to head a scientific staff on the projected 17,000-mile Zeppelin expedition into the interior of Brazil, it has been announced here.

Drive Opens to Rally 16 States to Support U. S. Child Labor Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Headed by Charles C. Burlingham, internationally known lawyer, the National Nonpartisan Committee for Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment began a drive yesterday to line up 16 more states for enactment of the Federal Child Labor Law before the national industrial recovery codes expire. When 16 more states come in line for the amendment, the necessary 36 will be had and ratification assured.

Mr. Burlingham's committee has among its membership outstanding men and women of the nation, representing practically every phase of national life. Its aim is to make permanent the gains achieved by the child labor provisions of the industrial codes, as urged by President Roosevelt.

In announcing the formation of the body, the National Child Labor Committee said the amendment had been endorsed by governors of 28 states, including those of 13 states which have not yet ratified it. At the same time it disagreed with the spec' committee of the American Bar Association, of which William D. Guthrie, one of the most prominent members of the New York Bar, is chairman, that the amendment was no longer open for ratification.

". . . These objections were raised by Mr. Guthrie last year and were rejected as invalid by lawyers of equal standing at the Bar and in the American Bar Association who served as members of the Nonpartisan Committee for Ratification in 1934," the statement said.

Firm Need Not Pay For Location Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STEELVILLE, Mo., Jan. 9—A case that has attracted the interest of manufacturers and chambers of commerce throughout the State ended in a decision in favor of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, from which the Owensville (Mo.) Commercial Club sought to recover $32,500 paid the company as an inducement to establish a factory there. The suit, which also sought 6 per cent interest since 1920, when the factory was established, was brought under a statute enacted in 1891 and never before invoked.

The statute provides that any corporation which abandons, moves or discontinues operation of a factory must replay any bonus or contribution received as inducement to establish the factory, with interest from the date the money was paid.

Circuit Judge J. H. Bowron held that the statute was inapplicable since the company's contract with the Commercial Club stipulated a stated consideration, the parties making their own terms. He also stated it had not been shown that the factory had been abandoned, the company having asserted that economic conditions forced temporary cessation of activity.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 53c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth, cleans metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; agents buy outright; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Single and double apartments, all modern conveniences; service; comfort, refinement and homelike atmosphere; modest rent. Dennie Apts., 635 W. Ocean Blvd.

FARMS FOR SALE

36-ACRE RANCH—Oranges, lemons, walnuts; Mexican-style adobe ranch house, 7 rooms, entirely modern; fenced; in San Fernando Valley foothills. Write OWNER, P-37, 324 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLA. — Modern 5-bedroom house completely furnished, 2 baths; 2-car garage; servants' quarters; all conveniences; season rental. MRS. NORA WALSH, Box 525.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

SEATTLE — Manufacturers' representative with operating sales organization will consider worth-while commodities and exceptional novelties. A. Claire Smith Co., 2128 Westlake Ave.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, experienced, excellent references, offers services to large Christian Science church, also teacher of organ and piano. Box N-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

325 ACRES, unimproved in southern Oregon, bordering Oregon Coast Highway, adjoining small town; plenty of water; brush covered; price $5000 cash. 1170 Flanagan St., Marshfield, Oregon.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OUR mail order department wants representatives everywhere to sell to retail trade hand-woven purses, bags, scarfs, shawls, couch throws; baby blankets, men's neckties, table runners, luncheon sets, etc; commission basis. The Tenafly Weavers, Inc., Closter, N. J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers, by appointment only, models of exquisite hand made dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; commission at sale. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WHAT have you to offer a man with 30 years' experience in Advertising, Newspaper Business, who will work conscientiously, understandingly and persistently? Write Box W-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 9423

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$80. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 1839. Open eve.

11 WARWICK RD., BROOKLINE, Suite 2—7 rooms, refrigeration, continuous hot water, janitor, heated garage; $85. Apply E. H. Rudd, 17 Broad St., Boston, Hub. 9200.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

TO RENT for 2 or 3 months, a completely furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath at 88 Exeter St., Boston. Phone Com. 4641 before 10:30 a. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will share my furnished apartment with couple or 2 ladies; near Harvard Square. Tel. Trowbridge 4

GENTLEMAN, 32, desires apartment with young man in N. Y. C.; rent $20 month each; references. Write Box S-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JUST THE PLACE for one desiring quiet, refined atmosphere; business couple or woman. Phone business hours, Vanderbilt 3-1137, N.Y.C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COGMAN, 25 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2286.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON
145 Tremont Street, Boston
Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials
Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-8333

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

CARRIE M. YOUNG
Dressmaking, Remodeling, Coats and Suits
Com. 1627 58 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Alterations, Lingerie; by day or at home. Chi. 4-1380, Apt. 6-A, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MRS. E. O. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 3-0734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 6155—We specialize in colored help.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 185 Tremont St., Boston. LIB 2734-38.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, housekeeper for small family; prefer Christian Scientist; give references. P. O. Box 346, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Good Wishes Radiocast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A new departure in Christmas greetings in Britain this year was the hook-up of all the departments of branches of a chain store in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Glasgow. The employees heard the managing director addressing a message of good cheer to them.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-31 199th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 3-9434.

INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE MALCOLM W. HALL Insurance Broker 30 Post Office Square, Boston Lib 3577

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MILLINERY

ROSLYN SHOPPE
620 Nostrand Ave, nr. Dean, Brooklyn, N. Y. Showing our Spring Models, newest materials. At very reasonable prices.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Desires to represent cotton, silk, rayon mills for jobbers and manufacturers in St. Louis; commission; experienced. JOHN R. SHOTLIFF, 7002 Pershing Ave.

SALESMAN desires good line women's wear, dresses, gowns, sportswear, etc.; have acquaintance among better stores in California. L. E. MOORE, 2342 Selby, Los Angeles.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2490

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ALBERT LIND—New and old violins, violas, 'cellos; expert repairing; tested strings, cases. 203 St. Botolph St., Boston.

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S Gibson, 353 Newport Ave., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRanite 8479

VIOLIN, old Italian 1739, lovely tone and condition. R. MENZIES, Kitchener, Ont.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—3 mornings, practitioner's office, Grand Central district. Telephone Vanderbilt 3-9199 between 1 and 5 p. m. except Saturdays.

OFFICES and floors to let, whole or part. 153 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Telephone Hancock 4080.

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours. 404 Garden Bldg., 248 Boylston St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
With Offices Conveniently Located in
BOSTON: 1135 Little Building
CAMBRIDGE, Harvard Bazar, Central Sq.
SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc.
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc.
WORCESTER: 339 Slater Building
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

PRINTING

Call the Printer Good Service
Call my Printer Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer Church, book, job work
creative ideas, cards, folders. ALgonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th St., New York

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Room suitable for 1 or 2; private home; beautiful location off Pleasant Street, near Mass. Ave. Arl. 1874-J.

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Apartment 2 sunny, communicating corner rooms (private entrance); Christian Scientists preferred; breakfasts. Box 209, 1001 Munsey Building.

BOSTON, 72 Westland Ave., Suite 53—Room to rent, $5.00 per week; gentleman preferred. Call before 10:30 a. m. and after 5:30 p. m.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive well-heated rooms, single and double; prices reasonable. Free parking space. Ken. 7205.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Avenue, Suite 42—Sunny room with 3 windows; breakfast optional; near The Mother Church.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Warm, light, single or double room in quiet home. Tel. Com. 2109.

BROOKLINE—Large, well-furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; attractive location, agreeable associates. 41 Clark Rd. LONgwood 8691.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

BUSINESS woman will rent large, nicely furnished room in modern apt., convenient location, reasonable. Ken. 5839 after 6 p. m., Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 0232.

PALM BEACH, FLA.—Large, airy rooms, private baths; convenient Christian Science church, beach. MRS. E. P. DANGLER, 303 Royal Palm Way. Tel 8011.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS man, good appearance, 18 years' office and factory experience handling personnel and production, seeks position of responsibility and trust; inside or outside work; salary secondary. Write Box C-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, previous office worker will gladly work at anything; salary secondary; references. Write Box S-3, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman with executive ability and initiative will accept position wherever she can be useful; careful driver. Address Box N-10 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED ladies' maid, excellent sewer, traveler and packer, wishes position; would also accept work by day or in dress shop. L. HAUSERMANN, 35 West 67th St., New York City. Sus. 7-7540.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, fine cook, service any capacity; references. Phone Mystic 2357-J. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEAT, competent maid (colored), whole or part time; licensed elevator operator. Call all week Ken. 0194 (Boston).

POSITION housekeeper, companion or practical nurse. MRS. FLORENCE L. ALLEN, 2242 Hall Place N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone CL. 3358.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' legal experience; superior ability, briefing, testimony; higher education; N. Y. C. Penn. 6-3400, Ex. 118.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH TUTOR, also elementary Spanish, Latin, English and all high school subjects. Call evenings, Endicott 2-0643, New York City.

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5069

TRUCKING

F. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793 Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Blatt's January Drive for 5000 New Customers

Values that will make thousands of new friends for this great store

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina

BLATT'S
January Drive for 5000 New Customers!

In this drive we will present such values that we should gain not merely 5000 new customers, but twice that number! A drive that will benefit old customers as well as make new ones!

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Aves.

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5683 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ENNA JETTICK
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
January 2-19
$2.95 AND $3.95
Regular $5.00 and $6.00
Enna Jettick Shoes 534 Main Street

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
We Have a Delivery Service
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Insulate with WOOLSULATE
Save 25% to 40% on Fuel
8 to 15 degrees cooler in summer.
Phone or write
Woolsulate Home Insulation
441 MAIN ST., EAST ORANGE OR. 5-0700

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

JANUARY SALE
Now in Progress at
BERNARD'S
Women's Wear—530 Main Street
Kiddies' Shop—538 Main Street

ENGLEWOOD

The DUNWOODY COMPANY
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737
59 Engle Street

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260
F. E. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

ART FLOWER SHOP
Incorporated
Phone 3-4884-5
8 NO. DEAN ST., ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3942-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

LEO GOTTLIEB'S
Half-Yearly Winter Clearance of Dependable Men's Wear Now in Progress. Arrow and Manhattan Shirts, Trojan Neckwear, Faultless Pajamas, and Shorts, Robes, Underwear, etc., Greatly Reduced
96 MONTICELLO AVENUE

ADAM BLUM
QUALITY BAKING
Try Our Real Home-Made Bread—27 Different Kinds, Including Nut, Fruit, Raisin, Cinnamon, Gluten, and all Ryes.
625 NEWARK AVE. (*nr. the Elevator*)

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

SALE
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
$7.45
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE'S
For Good Ice Cream, and Homemade Candies, Fresh Daily,
178 Maplewood Avenue S. O. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington, Essex 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Personal Service
26 SO. PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING of WEARING APPAREL RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
$5.45 *Regularly $6.50*
RED CROSS SHOES
WELLMONT THEATRE BLDG.
404 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

PRINTS! PRINTS! PRINTS!
Gay patterned crepes to brighten post-holiday hours. Flowers and Dots in dark and bright combinations, $7.95 up.
Miss Frances Shop
470 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR 2-4320

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do Your Clothes Need Remodeling?
My work is guaranted to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

JANUARY SALE
Table Linens, Towels, Wamsutta Sheets and Cases.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Fine Furniture *Slip Covers*
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 VALLEY RD., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0374
Re-Upholstering *Draperies*

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

S. FELDMAN & SONS Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
PHONE BIG. 3-3680 Branches
NEWARK—MONTCLAIR—SO. ORANGE

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
—HOLLAND'S
567 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

GOERKE & SONS BEAUTY SHOP

"Expert Service in all branches of Beauty Culture"
NEWARK, N. J.
MI 2-8000 F. Principe, Mgr.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239 MAIN ST. OR 3-2243
"The Home of Complete Satisfaction"

Ridgehurst Service Station
OR 5-9614 A. A. Hillebrand, Prop.
TIRES BATTERIES
Specialized Lubrication All Kinds of Accessories
322 Main Street WEST ORANGE

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 {7055 7056
DELIVERIES

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-9611

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil
Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543 Dunellen, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

American Garage Inc. of Plfd.
ESSO-ESSOLENE
Essolene
COMPLETE CAR LUBRICATION AND WASHING
Park and Seventh Tel. Plfd. 6-3061

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs—Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-3562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

VAN ARSDALES
Good Shoes, Hosiery and Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
137 EAST FRONT ST. TEL. PL. 6-0014

Samoset Laundry

Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.
Tel. Plfd. 2640
W. X. 1500
902 NORTH AVENUE

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

WHITTON
620 PARK AVENUE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
JANUARY SALES
in Progress

RIDGEFIELD PARK

VANITY BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Methods of Permanent Waving
"Difficult Hair Waving Our Specialty"
189 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0072

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
Try Our Home-Made Sausage
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. 6-2390

E. S. Barry
109 East Ridgewood Avenue
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Ph. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RUTHERFORD

New York Beauticians
ROSE & ALFRED
Specializing in a New Scientific Discovery
Shampoo Tinting
126 PARK AVE. Phone Ruth. 2-4891

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Our Household Service
DRAPES, RUGS, BLANKETS
37 UNION PLACE SUMMIT 6-2680

WESTFIELD

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 E. Broad Street
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES
LOWELLA BUTTER
GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE 2-1198

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue
Phone Westfield 2-1020

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & ARTZER
The Store of Famous Shoes
"ON HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA."
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

H. LEHR & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Properly Selected and Delivered
Artistry in all Designs.
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
N. Y. FLORIST

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. Department Store

Women's Fur Coats
Newest styles, never shown before, a special purchase; values to $79.50 at
$49.00

Kitchens Tire Service
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubricataion and Brake Service, Batteries, Prestone, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

MONARCH Food Products
Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price
Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress!
Substantial reductions in men's, young men's and boys' suits, overcoats, hats, furnishings and shoes.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Annual Clearance Sale
Throughout the Store
Trost AND Lacey

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us.
Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts.....89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts.....30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates....60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA Chestnut Hill

Mrs. Charles J. Wister & Company
5 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
EVENING and DINNER DRESSES
SPORTS CLOTHES
SWEATERS

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURG

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

NICHOLSON
Printing & Bookbinding Company
GENERAL PRINTERS
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
Phone: Court 2680 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

You'll appreciate the convenience of
CRYSTAL
DELIVERY SERVICE
Why not let us help you to save time and energy by sending to your home our ever-popular, always-delicious foods . . . READY FOR THE TABLE?
More than a thousand Reading and suburban women use this convenient service REGULARLY. You, too, will like these foods . . . their surprisingly low prices . . . our prompt, courteous service.
Dial 7113
for direct-to-your-home delivery.
The CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street
Owned and Operated by
The Crystal Restaurant

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

FLEETWING
GASOLINE—OIL
U. S. Tires
Automotive Service Inc.

Germaine
DECORATIONS and LINENS
Gifts of All Kinds
418 FRANKLIN STREET

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat, Baked Goods, Candy
Since 1899
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6255

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

Paints and Varnishes
and Wall Paper to Fit the Need and the Purse
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-336 Adams Avenue

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Offering beltings, crepes and straw fabrics in beautiful mid-season millinery
121 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Join Our
CHRISTMAS CLUB
Classes for Every Purse
OPEN—NOW
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Buick
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
GOODYEAR TIRES
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 481 and 482

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs Butter
Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
426 BEAVER ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 434

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Poultry
Delivery Service
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211

HUGH A. McMASTER
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Sewickley 788—789

SWARTHMORE

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

MEDIA LAUNDRY
Phone Media 174

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES.

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Park Ave. and Chester Rd.

UPPER DARBY

Boulevard 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
Curtains and Draperies Carefully Cleaned.
STEWART
7046 Marshall Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collections and Deliveries

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Finest Permanents—Excellent Service
First four days of each week, shampoo and wave 50c. Artistic haircutting by male experts.
BOULEVARD 1553 McCLATCHY BLDG.
69TH and MARKET STREETS

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Called For and Delivered

SHERRY'S
6914 MARKET STREET
A restaurant that caters to family trade
MIDNIGHT SPECIALS
Delicious Dinners 50c-60c-75c
Luncheons 25c and 35c

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Clock Club — Eighty-five faces stared down upon the display of new streamlined Auburn cars at the J. C. Harvey showrooms on Commonwealth Avenue on Saturday. Most of them had been looking out at a changing world for at least half a century, some for four or five times as long—for they all belonged to ancient timepieces assembled for their first show, by members of the Clock Club.

In Mr. Harvey's private office is permanent exhibit of 26 clocks and a number of antique fowling pieces and other guns, which formed the nucleus of the show. Among the latter was one piece of carriage equipment which is not included with the 1935 model vehicles in the show room—an old English coach blunderbuss of the flintlock type which once gave protection against holdup men.

Within the door of one grandfather clock in Mr. Harvey's collection is an advertisement of the varied products of Simon Willard, its maker. Among other things he offered "common eight-day clocks with very elegant faces and mahogany cases" for from $50 to $60; "timepieces for meeting houses"; steeple clocks with one dial for $500, two dials $600 and four dials $900; and "perambulators which can be affixed to any kind of wheel carriage and will tell miles and rods exact" for $15. We wondered how such a "perambulator" would function on one of Mr. Harvey's new cars!

Penciled on the wood inside were the dates of cleanings—going back to 1819.

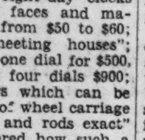
All the types of clocks mentioned, and many others of domestic and foreign manufacture, were represented in the collection gathered in the main showroom—with the banjo clocks made by the various members of the Willard family in Grafton and Roxbury particularly well represented.

Exhibitors were on hand to point out with friendly enthusiasm the unique points of each of their clocks. There was an illuminated German timepiece with a complex system of dials replacing hands, a French clock in which the pendulum took the form of a cupid swinging in golden splendor, brass faces from Dutch grandfather clocks made in 1675, clocks with wooden works—and many other examples of the development of time-registering machines—including a Chinese 16th century device, using a hairspring regulator and a straight scale instead of a dial.

As an example of the value of some of the exhibits, Patrick Meanix of Beverly Cove pointed out one of his banjo clocks with which he obtained the original bill of sale dated 1839. The value then was $31. Passing through various farmhouses and attics, it was sold to him for $1500.

* * *

Blazing Logs — Summer visitors who drive along crowded highways enjoying the beauties of New England and stop to eat in antique "Tea Shoppes" and "Olde Tavernes," miss one of the rare *delights* of these places—the crackling of a cheery wood fire on the hearth, sending great shadows leaping upon the walls lined with ancient prints and chinaware.



Of course many of these fireplaces remain cold and dark through the winter, for the establishments are closed—but there are plenty which wait to welcome any visitors who choose to enjoy the beckoning stretches of deserted highways, the unlit traffic lights, the clean snow banks in the woods—and all the other factors that make winter driving a pleasure of a different kind.

On Sunday we arrived in Plymouth, without any special intention of doing so, and we were glad we did. It was easier to imagine the Pilgrims treading the ancient ways, without the jostling throngs of summer tourists. Even the Rock lay deserted by the sparkling sea—with not even a solitary representative of a modern patriotic society to do it honor.

But the feeling of intimacy with the first settlers was not complete until we found that a little tea room in a 200-year-old house on North Street was still open. Through the window we saw the glow of the fire and the clean scrubbed whiteness of the maple tables, and in we went. This was really Plymouth!

* * *

"Hello Skinny!" — With these words Paul Whiteman greeted Jack Renard's appearance at the door of his dressing room—and spoken by the newly slim orchestra leader to the still comfortably rotund Boston purveyor of dance music, the words were not inappropriate.

But although to the naked eye Whiteman may have become a smaller man during his two and a half years of uninterrupted work in New York City, in his musical interests he is larger. His aim, he told us, is to keep his orchestra a strictly "all-purpose" organization—as much at home on the concert stage as it is at a college dance or before the microphone.

That is why, he said, he is glad to be on this first of a series of engagements outside of New York again—it adds more variety to his experience.

Although he still gives many concert performances, he has gathered around him now a number of entertainers who are very much at home before a microphone—either in the studio or on the stage. Among these is Bob Lawrence, son of Robert Lawrence, whose Pasquaney Music Colony on Lake Newfound was so successful during its first season last summer that a Boston office is being opened in connection with it. Before joining Paul Whiteman's orchestra as a violinist, Bob Lawrence's experience ranged all the way from research with the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh to work as a councilor at Camp Ropioa for boys at Harrison, Maine.

Whiteman expects that Bob will follow the path to fame already trod by Bing Crosby, Jack Fulton and others who first won attention with his organization.

Paul Whiteman, who years ago introduced George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," still finds that the discovery of new composers and new compositions is the most interesting part of his work—and one that prevents it being monotonous.

His latest move in this direction is the establishment of scholarships, in memory of his mother, which provide for two years' study in any music college for 10 young composers—one each year for 10 years. The scholarships are won by the best work submitted to Whiteman for first performance, each year.

Exchanges Proposed By Social Workers Of U. S. and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Possibility of evolving a plan which will permit an exchange of social workers between American and Australian agencies is seen here as a result of a recent visit paid to the Bay district by 15 Australian students of social service. The party represented the Board of Social Study and Training in Sydney, Australia.

While in the Bay area, members of the party were taken on a tour of inspection of the various social agencies, and instructed in the steps taken to meet local welfare problems. The tour was conducted under the auspices of the Curriculum in Social Service of the University of California, and the Northern Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. Following the stay here, the party left to visit other principal cities in the United States.

Martha A. Chickering, supervisor of field work in social economics for the University of California, states that the Australian group plan another visit to this country in the near future. She says an attempt is now being made to work out some plan which will permit an exchange of workers between the two countries.

"One of the best ways to see and understand another country is to actually be employed in the business of that country, and such an exchange scheme among social workers would be an excellent way to promote understanding between Australia and the United States."

Radiocasting Industry Finds Itself In Position to Dictate to Buyers

Business probably never has been better for the radiocasters, as some of the current signs within the industry would seem to indicate. For on one hand is a network refusing to sign new contracts with certain sponsors and another network buying up an additional disused theater in New York as a "display room" for its programs.

Listeners may have wondered the reason for the sudden wholesale diversion of some of the long popular network hours from one chain to another in recent months. We refer to the switching of networks by such periods as the Arthur Allen-Parker Fennelly sketches, the Will Rogers periods, the Hall of Fame celebrity series and the Eddie Cantor programs.

These changes were not caused, as has been thought, by rumored network inferiority or sponsor choice but rather by the network's own dictation. At the risk of permanently offending certain of its sponsors the National Broadcasting Company refused to renew their contracts in order to provide fuller radio facilities for those who wished to buy them. The denied sponsors, offended or not, naturally gravitated to the rival opposition network.

This is indeed a healthy condition for radiocasting when a radiocaster can afford to accept contracts from advertisers who will buy the fullest use of his network facilities.

This naturally brings us forward to the day perhaps when radiocasters may not only arbitrate the type of network they will sell but may also be able to dictate to the sponsor the type of program which he may radiocast. In that future will be avoided some of the duplications in programs which have annoyed listeners recently.

Programs today must also have a display value as well as ear value. Watching the various national programs go on the air is a favorite sport of New Yorkers. Many an out-of-town radio editor, too, is besieged by friends to employ the sesame which will enable them to watch Ed Wynn, Fred Allen, Rudy Vallee, Jack Benny and others at work.

Radio City, of course, is an ideal show place for radiocasting, and was constructed with that purpose in mind. Columbia, without the facilities perhaps for erecting another such great citadel of sound, nevertheless felt the necessity for displaying some of its programs. Since the studios at 485 Madison Avenue, Columbia network headquarters, were not large enough, the network acquired an old theater in the Forty-second Street, Times Square, district, and converted it into a studio, not only for certain show programs, but also to accommodate theatrical performers who might have to make their own curtains in the district. Recently Columbia acquired another theater to accommodate an increasing number of programs and to provide itself with more studios as a dramatic counter-attraction to Radio City.

A. D. H.

Pioneer in Nitrate Trade Is Paid Honor by Chileans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Revival in the nitrate trade was celebrated by a unique gathering in the northern port of Iquique when pampa workers, police, civil authorities, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides assembled to honor James Humberstone, known as the "father of the nitrate industry."

Mr. Humberstone has been connected with Chile's premier industry for 60 years. He was one of the pioneers in its development and was recently decorated by the Chilean Government. He is closely identified with the old Shanks system of nitrate elaboration, a process which is still adhered to, though it has been replaced on several of the pampas by the modern Guggenheim method.

With the Inventors

Ice Cream Trademark

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN ice cream may now bear the maker's trademark, since H. N. Shyepard and S. J. Powell of Seattle, Wash., have invented a special branding machine for it (U. S. Patent No. 1981928). A metal tube in any desire shape, and filled with a colored ice cream or sherbet, is to be plunged straight through a brick of ice cream, leaving, when the tube is drawn out, a gay design which will appear on every slice as it is cut.

Moments Musical

No. 33

Manuel de Falla

ALTHOUGH this modern Spanish composer from Andalusia and Granada has written much music for the theater, ballet and orchestra, one cannot but feel that the proper setting for his works is a starlit garden in midsummer, with a fountain or two playing, a slight scent of tuberose or geranium and in the distance the faint sound of a mandolin, and guitarists twanging their chords as only the Spaniards can.

Falla's chief means of expression are melody and rhythm. His melody is generally carried by the wind instruments, percussion and strings, plucked rather than bowed; his rhythm depends upon the charm of accent and cross-accent. When Falla starts, one feels that the music has been going on elsewhere, and that suddenly, by magic, we begin to hear it. He has discarded hesitating beginnings; his compositions are vivid, colorful, aglow at once.

Pianists who play Falla's works often play the notes very correctly—this alone is an achievement—but a certain something is missing. This something is the idea of playing a plucked instrument, such as the guitar, rather than piano. One must imagine the sharp lights and shadows sparkling hard and clear in the hot Spanish sunshine, or hear tinkling music at night in the distance under a quince tree.

Falla, like Andres Segovia, has brought attention again to the guitar as a serious instrument. On hearing Segovia, I was amazed at the marvelous revelation of harmonic possibilities. Falla loves guitar music, and when he was asked to write a composition in memory of Debussy he wrote *Homenaje* (Homage), for guitar. This has since been arranged for piano.

Two years ago, I went to Spain to hear the pianist George Copeland play Falla's three nocturnes for orchestra and piano, called *Noches en los Jardines de España* (Nights in the Gardens of Spain), with the Madrid Symphony Orchestra in Palma. It was Copeland's Spanish début, he told me. I knew the *Noches* and wanted to hear them under those circumstances. The first movement has been called the garden of the architect or musician on a hillside overlooking the Alhambra, the most beautiful place in Granada. In the second movement, a dance in the distance, *Danse Lejana*, the rhythm on the piano is fascinating and the harp suggests chords on a guitar. The third and last movement, *In the Gardens of the Sierra de Cordóba*, suggests an evening party in full progress at a large villa on the hillside above Cordoba. A "zambra" of Gypsy musicians, dancers and singers are repeating wildly rhythmical music again and again, guitars and mandolins play naturally and realistically; it sounds exotic to some, but natural and beautiful to the Spaniard.

In Falla's opera, *La Vida Breve*, there are two charming dances which have been arranged for piano. I learned, after hearing them at the first Metropolitan Opera performance of this work, that most pianists take them too fast.

The compositions of Falla that one wants to hear again and again are the ballet *El Amor Brujo*, the opera *La Vida Breve*, *The Puppet Show*, written for the Princess de Polignac for her puppet theater; *The Three-Cornered Hat*, and, last but not least, the *Fantasia Bética* for piano.

SONYA MICHELL.

The Pride and Joy of the Hopis

Mrs. F. C. Spencer, at Grand Canyon, Arizona, Shares With the Monitor Camera Club This Picture of Billy Timetche, the Hopi Indian Boy Whose Job It Is to Win the Hearts of All Visitors to the Grand Canyon.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Amendments

No. 17

A motion to build a sidewalk was amended to read "cement sidewalk"; then it was referred to a committee, which reported that the cost would be $65. When an amendment was moved to limit the cost to $75, a villager rose to a point of order—"too many amendments."

"THAT'S a good point," began Mr. Wright; "however, we're all right thus far. You see, the first amendment to this motion was made and adopted at our last meeting. It then became a part of the main motion. After that, the main question was again open to amendment, and the amendment was also amendable. After these amendments are disposed of, the main question will again be subject to amendment, and so on. There can, however, be but two amendments pending at any one time; that is, one amendment of the first degree, and one amendment of the second degree."

"Thanks so much, Sol," aknowledged the president. "I believe that explanation will clear the way for us."

"And now," Mr. Putney continued, "the motion before the house is the amendment to the amendment, which is to strike out the word 'sixty-five' and insert the word 'seventy-five.' This refers, of course, to the cost of the proposed sidewalk."

Further discussion was called for; a vote was taken; and the amendment to the amendment lost.

"Now, are there any further remarks on the amendment, which is, that the words 'the cost of which shall not exceed sixty-five dollars,' be added to the original or main motion?"

The amendment carried.

"Now," continued the president, "the question before the house is the motion, as amended, which is, that we build a cement sidewalk from the highway to the railroad station, the cost of which shall not exceed sixty-five dollars. Are there any further remarks before we take a vote?"

"Aren't we through voting on this simple little motion?" inquired Darius Brooks.

An explanation from the Chair seemed not to satisfy him fully, for he added, "Well, it's easy now for me to see why it took Congress ten or fifteen years to bring about a little farm relief."

There was no further discussion, and President Putney announced: "All in favor of the motion, say Aye." There was a generous response in the affirmative. "Those of a contrary mind," the president continued, "say No." The motion carried.

Solomon Wright came to his feet: "Just a word about the manner of putting a motion, if you please."

(Continued on Friday.)

Quotation for Today

HEAVEN bestows the power of loving on those it would succor and protect.

—LAO-TSZE

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Lavender Lady

A DAINTY little lady comes to our door with exquisite little sachets made of fine lavender organdy, a little lighter in color than the sweet-smelling English lavender blossoms so fragrantly inclosed.

The corners of the four-inch squares are rounded, and when folded back after the blossoms are tied into place, give the appearance of a lavender "four-leaf clover." They are lovely for closets, chests, and dressers—and sell readily.

Alice R. S.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Old Prophet in Bethel"

IN I Kings 13:11 we are told that "there dwelt an old prophet in Bethel," who, on hearing of the approach of another "man of God" (verse 12) went out to meet him and invited him to eat at his house (vs. 15). The "man of God" replied that God had commanded him not to partake of food at Bethel (vs. 16f.), but the elder seer pressed his invitation with great urgency, pretending that it was in full accord with the divine will (vs. 18).

Reassured by this announcement, the "man of God" consented to return to Bethel, but soon met dire punishment for disobeying the command which had come to him from God (13:26). Then the "old prophet"—moved by this tragedy which his false advice had apparently precipitated—mourned for the "man of God" and buried him in his own grave (13:29-31).

Worth Knowing

THERE ARE 525 CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION IN THE WORLD
NINE TENTHS OF THEM ARE LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Days and Days

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

MR. SCROGGINS'S eyes snapped and sparkled. He blew his frosty breath gayly. The venerable squirrel took off his high hat, lifting it down from his head with both hands, carefully bowing as he did so. "It's still there," he said, and lifted a roll of paper from the hat. "Won't she be surprised!" he said, the "she" meaning Mrs. Scroggins, who at that very moment was bustling in the kitchen. She smiled and her eyes also snapped and sparkled when she heard the front door being pushed open very gently.

"He thinks he's surprising me," she said. You could hear the door creak; but after each creak it was still as ice because Scroggins believed that if you creaked a door and then waited, the person you hoped wasn't listening would forget all about the creak.

In one pell-mell rush, Scroggins suddenly was in the kitchen. Mrs. Scroggins raised her hands and showed as much surprise on her face as she had been showing on similar occasions for no one knows how many years.

"And this IS a surprise," said her husband, unwinding his tippet, first having placed his hat on the kitchen table. "Close your eyes," he said to Mrs. Scroggins. She closed them and, to make it even surer, put her apron before her face.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Won't She Be Surprised!"

"Feel!" said Scroggins. He took her hands away from her face and put them on the rim of his hat. She lifted the hat and put it on her head. They both laughed and laughed, Mrs. S. with her eyes closed, Mr. S. with his eyes open.

"Open them now," he said, "you spilled the surprise."

He got down on his hands and knees and crawled under the stove. "Whatever—," Mrs. Scroggins began.

"Here it is," said her husband, holding up the roll of paper. "Come over to the table and see what it is—it's wonderful."

"Of course, anything is wonderful that you bring home as a surprise," said his wife. Scroggins squeezed her, dropped the roll in the excitement of so doing and they laughed and laughed and laughed.

At last the illustrious squirrel got the roll again firmly in his two hands and unrolled it on the table. Mrs. Scroggins peered intently at what was there. "What a lovely picture," she said. There was a dish of fruit in colors.

"Yes, but look underneath," said Scroggins.

"Why, those are just numbers," said Mrs. S.

"Not numbers—days!" said Scroggins.

"Days?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Days and days and days," said Scroggins. "Look!" and he turned over pages and pages. "Days—all the days of the year right here on paper."

Mrs. Scroggins smiled and beamed and twinkled. "Yes, but look at the pictures." She took the roll and turned over the pages. At the top of each sheet was a picture and that was what interested Mrs. S.

"But I think it's wonderful to have the days, too," said her husband. "It's a real calendar and you have the whole year before you."

Daily Anecdotes

Some Place to Tie Up

A BOY leaving home for the first time found himself in the railway carriage sitting beside an old sea captain. They fell into conversation, and the captain inquired: "When you go to your journey's end, my boy, and are settled down, where do you propose to worship on Sundays?" The boy replied: "My folks were Methodists, but I have not made up my mind whether to go to church or not."

The captain, looking kindly at the boy, said: "I have been to most ports of the world, and have always found it best to pay for wharfage. To drift in the stream is not safe. Be persuaded by me and tie up to some church—be willing to pay a little for wharfage. You will find it safest and best in the end."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Why He Was Late

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LITTLE boy had been asked by his mother to take a book to a woman promptly after school. The woman was in a hurry to leave the house, and when the boy did not appear at the appointed time, she began to count the moments.

When he finally arrived, she gently chided him for not keeping his appointment.

He squirmed uncomfortably, handed her the book, looked at the clock, and then rammed his hands into his pockets.

Thinking to learn if he had dallied, or was unavoidably delayed, she remarked: "Perhaps you had to stay after school later than usual."

He shook his head, studied his shoes, then explained in a small voice: "I just took a little girl across the boulevard. I look out for the autos for her."

"Then you're forgiven the delay," said the woman.

"Well, she's kind of little," he apologized. "And there's not always a cop on duty there."

The woman knew of the heavy traffic on the boulevard. And from other youngsters she has since learned that this little boy had been acting as an escort for several days, during the temporary shortage of crossing officers. He was not a member of any Boy Scout organization but had taken upon himself this little duty which he was loath to talk about.

Who can say that modern children are not thoughtful of others?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Sirloin (C. A. L.) — The correspondent writes:

> In the Monitor of Dec. 17, under the heading "Daily Anecdote," is printed a story to the effect that the name "sirloin" comes from the fact that Charles II was so pleased with the loin cut of beef that he knighted it and decreed that it should be called "Sir Loin."
>
> If you will consult the new Webster, you will see that the "sir" in this word is really the French *sur* meaning "on" or "over." The Century Dictionary gives the same derivation and specifically denies the story that you have printed.

Oddly enough, Webster's lists "surloin" as a "variant of *sirloin*." And under "surloin," the Century says, "see *sirloin*."

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Johnson attributed the spelling "sirloin" to the alleged knighting of a loin of beef "by one of our kings in a fit of good humour" (the merry king was supposed to be Charles II, although Fielding said that the succulent roast was "so entitled by King James the First"), the story, so far as "surloin" is concerned, as Skeat points out, is "discredited by the use of the original French word *surlonge* in the fourteenth century." In this we see traces of Latin *super*, "above, upon," and *lumbus*, "loin."

"Surloin," then, came before "sirloin." But we have no definite grounds for denying the humorous supposition that the modern variant "sirlo' ." might be traceable to a merry monarch who couldn't resist a pun during a surloin feast.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Defendant (being questioned on the stand): "I've been wedded to the truth from infancy!"

Prosecutor: "Is the court to imply from this statement that you are now a widower?"

All in the Saying

"Well, George, how do you like my new house?"

"I like the house very much, but what a queer name you have chosen for it—Thistledome."

"That's not the way to pronounce it. It's 'This'll do me.'" — *Montreal Star.*

Such Is Jazz

"When Jake's dog tipped over a table in the cafe, four waiters dropped their trays at the same time."

"Yes, and I heard that two couples got up to dance, thinking it was a new jazz tune."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Noises of the Night*

By THE HAGERS

I LIKE TO LIE IN BED AND HEAR
NIGHT NOISES DISTANT, LONE, AND QUEER:
THE EERY HOOT OF DADDY OWL;
THE SPLASHING OF A WATER-FOWL.
THE FAR-OFF WHISTLE OF A TRAIN
GIVES ME A THRILL I CAN'T EXPLAIN.
FOR NOISES COMMON IN THE LIGHT
TAKE ON A MYSTERY AT NIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bargaining in Rome

THE Franco-Italian agreement is a palliative, not a cure. Until the full texts of the arrangements dealing with central European and armament questions, territorial changes in Africa, and the general protocol of collaboration and consultation are more fully disclosed, the effects of the conversations just concluded between Foreign Minister Laval and Premier Mussolini will not be entirely clear. Indeed, complete results may not be known until action has been taken by other European nations on the provisions for general collaboration, particularly in maintaining Austria's position. But already it is evident that France and Italy have removed many causes for friction between themselves and have taken steps well calculated to stabilize—temporarily at least—the European situation.

Mussolini's abandonment of his insistence on treaty revision is based on a realistic recognition that fears engendered by the surge of National Socialism in Germany have rendered treaty revision impractical for the time being. His new stand against Germany's rearmament looks more like a diplomatic concession to French opinion than an effective measure of pacification. But altogether, it is apparent that France has added another link to the iron ring, reaching from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, which she has been forging around Germany.

The Italian link was really supplied when the Nazi putsch in Austria awoke Rome to the possibility of an enlarged Reich, extending to the Brenner Pass. But by his bargain with the French, Mussolini has given it legal form in exchange for very tangible additions to his colonial empire and commercial interests in North Africa. Indeed, the *quid pro quo* obtained from France seems to have been the major key to the rapprochement. For some days the political future of central Europe, if not of the whole Continent, appeared to hinge on how much silk trade Il Duce could obtain in Addis Abeba.

These facts make the whole arrangement look more like a hard bargain between nationalistic salesmen than a triumph for good will and conciliation in the international sphere.

This is not genuine peacemaking. It is a further freezing of the *status quo*. It may improve the feeling between Frenchmen and Italians, may even remove some Yugoslav fears of Italian aggression. And it may conceivably persuade Germany to believe that more can be gained by reentering the League and negotiating for revision than by standing alone and depending on rearmament. But it does not solve either the question of revision or the problem of making Austria truly independent by giving her a sound economic foundation.

Until those adjustments are made, stability in Europe will rest only on a preponderance of force set up to prolong injustice. Perhaps until fears can be allayed and a better atmosphere for real conciliation provided, the Franco-Italian agreement is the best Europe can do.

Submarginal Land

IT IS announced in Washington that the $25,000,000 of public works funds allotted for retirement of arid land has started to work. Buying is under way in the Dakotas, Montana, the Southeast and Far West. The exact locations will be kept secret in order to prevent speculation by land companies.

Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, is quoted as saying, "We might as well use the land for some really social purpose, and give the people who have been struggling with it a chance to get going on decent farms."

Such a movement as this is a wholesome example of valid federal aid. To those who fear that individual initiative is lessened by outside assistance, it is encouraging to know that approximately two-thirds of the "migrating" families have made their own plans for resettling.

The Government is planning to purchase about 1,000,000 acres in the immediate future. The "new pioneers" who leave the farms where life has been a hard, unequal struggle for mere subsistence will be assisted by work in the newly created public forests and parks until their farms are started.

The nation needs fewer acres in cultivation; it needs parks and forests. Several million citizens deserve a better chance. The social order will benefit by the retiring from cultivation of submarginal lands.

Aristocracy Between the Lines

THE attempt being made in London to revive the Phoenix Society is symptomatic of a trend in literary taste. The Phoenix was formed some years ago to present to modern audiences the masterpieces of the Restoration drama, but lacked support. The effort to resuscitate it is significant because, of all classes of English literature, the Restoration drama is the most exclusively aristocratic.

In a sense the bulk of English literature is aristocratic. The Elizabethan drama is generally considered to have been democratic and popular in origin, but in reality it arose under the patronage of the nobility; the Restoration theater was an offshoot of the court; Chaucer, Milton, Spenser and their colleagues wrote for the upper classes; while, as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has pointed out, of the chief nineteenth century poets all but Keats and Browning received the aristocratic training of the older universities, much less democratic then than today.

This tradition has been broken in the present century. Wells, Shaw, Ervine, Priestley are essentially democratic writers, with the outlook and background of the people. Many advantages flow from this, especially a sympathetic comprehension of the problems of the poor; but, though much has been gained, has not something also been lost with the abandonment of the aristocratic tradition?

Modern art is thought by many to lack the sense of style, the feeling of dignity, and the appreciation of outstanding character which are prominent in aristocratic literatures. It is rare in contemporary fiction or drama to encounter a character of truly heroic proportions. A strong case can be made out in favor of the recovery of some of the qualities of an aristocratic literature.

Building Up a Civil Service

A CALL for affirmative rather than merely negative civil service reform rings out in the excellent final report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel which has just completed its studies under the sponsorship of the Spelman Fund.

Sharp as are its indictments of the spoils system in public employment, the commission recognizes that effective reform does not result from excited thrusts of prohibitive legislation at this or that specific abuse, but only from careful, constructive building of a merit system from the ground up. That is what is supremely needed now in the United States if the huge machinery of municipal, state and national activities is not to collapse upon the taxpayer's back by the weight of its inefficiency.

Americans for generations have been transferring more and more duties to their governments, local and national. Today these governments have 3,275,000 employees. The discharge of these duties calls for skill, training and vocational expertness not cultivated by political partisanship and patronage. The nation needs to make these tasks attractive to young persons educated and eager for a career of service.

The only way to make these posts inviting to workers instead of drones is to make the assurance positive that selection in the first instance and promotion afterward will be strictly on the basis of merit. First it is important that the open examination method be extended to all the non-policy-forming professional and skilled services of the Government. But then it is likewise important, possibly even more so, that genuine merit systems for promotion be developed; the desirability of a job depends much upon the prospects of earned advancement.

Finally there should be a sound contributory pension system in all civil service organizations, local as well as national. This would top off the invitation to a rounded and honorable career. Moreover it would largely do away with any excuse for the iniquitous situation found by the commission that city and other public pay rolls are loaded down with persons employed not for the value of their services but for purposes of charity.

This illustrates how attention to the affirmative side of civil service reform will automatically remove many of the abuses and accomplish much of the negative side of the reform. Let the public keep its eye on the standard of getting its money's worth for the funds it spends in salaries—of building up a genuinely capable personnel—and in so doing it will lop off very largely the excrescences of spoilsmanship and parasitism.

Take the Prophets Out of War

JUDGING from comments of average citizens, investigations of the munitions industry, such as that, on this side of the water, by Senator Nye's special Senate Committee, have done more to deflate war than can theoretical arguments or volumes of resolutions by peace societies. Any possible glory remaining to armed conflict vanishes when the whole sad business appears closely bound up with "rackets" of wealthy industrialists intent on getting richer by supplying weapons of death. Says Senator Nye, "There can be no halfway measures. We must take the profits out of war by means of income taxes levied against the profiteers."

Now, if the world could do something also to deflate the prophets of war—organized forces engaged in stirring up bad blood among the nations. Surely such disservice to civilization is as profound as that of unscrupulous vendors of arms.

Dogmatic and persistent predicters of coming conflict declare that they are simply the realists of the age, with no illusions. But a true realism takes in the whole picture. There are counterforces at work in the world today that make conflict certainly not inevitable. Suppose our publicists should spend a twelvemonth in playing up the forces that are drawing peoples into an ever more compact bundle of human life. The will for peace might be made quite as dynamic as that of devastation and ruin.

The New Dilemma

Book of the Day

SOMEWHERE in Babson Park Roger Babson always keeps a rod in pickle for the people who he conceives are leading society astray. The last time I reviewed him he was belaboring the purblind industrialists in the Hoover regime. Armed with his statistics, he was aware of the deep pit that was growing under their feet, and his shillelagh was destined to bestir them into activity. Since then we have had a period of intense activity. But it has been the activity of "capitolism" (Mr. Babson's coinage), not of capitalism. Out again comes Mr. Babson's hard-hitting stick, and in THE NEW DILEMMA (New York: Revell, $2), "Capitolism" is flayed as mercilessly as capitalism formerly was.

This is not to say that Mr. Babson has gone over to the enemy. He hasn't become a diehard, a reactionary. No, not by a long shot—Mr. Babson is still *sui generis*. Once more one reads a plea for the old quota plan of his with which he would have had our captains of industry voluntarily take up arms against depression. Briefly, the plan would have "quota'ed" the jobless on industry in return for tax relief. Fred I. Kent had a somewhat similar scheme. His would have insured the industrialists against loss. But to Mr. Babson belongs the idea, and who shall say that it was not better than continued acquiescence in the creation of "unemployables," the number of whom is now counted at 4,000,000 out of 10,000,000? Certainly not this reviewer. He feels that if something like Mr. Babson's idea had been adopted in time, some of those "border-line cases," to quote Mr. Babson, would have been saved.

Mr. Babson says that "ultimately President Roosevelt will go down to history a success or failure, according to whether or not he succeeds in solving the unemployment problem." In this he is practically quoting the President. Only a dent has yet been made, however, upon this vital problem. Mr. Babson gives many reasons for the puny results. PWA, the high-wage policy in relief and public works administration, waste, high prices, restriction of output—these and others are vigorously denounced. But Mr. Babson reserves his most devastating thrusts for the Brain Trust. "Although re-employment is now 90 per cent a business problem, yet *thus far* the Administration is turning the problem over to college professors, welfare workers and others who have never had business experience." It is here that he will invite most controversy.

Even out of his mouth he can be controverted. For his indictment of capitalism is couched in such denunciations—crookedness, dishonesty, inefficiency and so forth—as must necessarily apply to the practitioners of capitalism. If they were all these things when they were working for themselves, would they be any better when working for the public? Such a metamorphosis may be doubted. Mr. Babson would be on firmer ground if he were less forthright. If he accepts, as he does, the assumption by the state of more responsibility for the economist system, then he must accept the putting of theorists *by the side* of administrators. Is it not in this sentence that the true complaint should lie? Experts in government should be advisers, not administrators. When they usurp the place belonging to practical administrators (not necessarily business men), they tend to be long on policy but short on administration.

H. B. E.

"Cooling 'Hot Oil'"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with my research into the economics of the petroleum industry, I am naturally interested in editorial opinion concerning that industry, and it is with interest that I have read the Monitor's editorial, "Cooling 'Hot Oil.'" The scope of your editorial is such that I cannot comment on it in detail, but probably some of the major points will serve to clarify issues so well concealed by propaganda.

Briefly, the basic problem of the petroleum industry is that of monopoly; and production control is essentially a means of eliminating competition by cutting off or hampering the supply of competitors dependent on current production to satisfy demand.

The circumstances leading to the policy of production control, or "proration," were created by excessive imports of cheap foreign oil over a period of years by a comparatively few large integrated organizations.

In face of the abundant domestic supply, these organizations are now attempting to restrict domestic production below total demand in order to liquidate those stocks and continue importing. This fact is borne out by the provisions of the code, which thereby provides for restriction of domestic production below total demand, and reserves exclusively a large margin of the total demand for imports and withdrawals from stocks.

During the period of the code, from September, 1933, to September, 1934, inclusive, according to figures of the United States Bureau of Mines, in the United States the net total demand for all oils in terms of crude oil averaged 2,689,000 barrels daily, while the orders of the administrator for required production to balance so-called "consumer demand" averaged but 2,348,000 barrels daily.

Actually, domestic production of crude oil averaged 2,483,000 barrels daily, or 206,000 barrels daily below the total demand, but 135,000 barrels daily above the orders of the administrator. This 135,000 barrels daily of domestic production, which is in excess of the administrator's orders, but nevertheless below the total demand for all oils, is the "hot oil" of the administrator, and against which he emits a blast of criticism.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the primary object of the large integrated organizations is to purchase the crude oil as cheaply as possible and to sell the refined products manufactured therefrom at as high a price as possible, a purpose perforce not conducive to the best interests of the millions of consumers and thousands of independent producers.

Furthermore, these large integrated companies are opposed to the competition of independent refiners depending on purchasing the current production of crude oil for a supply. By virtue of control of the pipe lines of the industry, these large integrated organizations control the price of crude oil and can manipulate prices to their advantage.

By hampering the volume of supply available to the independent refiner and forcing him to pay a high posted price set by them for his crude oil, the dominating organizations are able to eliminate competition in the retail markets and at the same time exploit the consumer and the producer.

Under such inequitable practices, it is not strange that independent operators protest, as is borne out from the testimony both before the so-called Darrow Review Board and the more recent Cole Investigating Committee, at both of which hearings I testified.

The so-called "hot oil" producers, "fly-by-night" refiners, and "dead-beat" retailers are in reality honest American citizens, ordinarily law-abiding and fair; but the iniquities of production control as sponsored by monopolistic organizations and enforced by incorrectly informed Government, are responsible for the unfortunate predicament of the operators, who are merely doing the things they have always done and which are provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

I regret that I have not the time or the space to go into the details of the problems of the petroleum industry, but I hope you will regard my comments as an effort to give you the other side of the picture.

Pasadena, Calif. WILLIAM J. KEMNITZER

Soldiers in Denim

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On December 14 you published a letter from a Mr. Kindorf of Bay View, Oregon, suggesting the substitution of blue denim and street clothes for uniforms, in the cause, as he says, of peace.

Your comment on this is that while uniforms do promote enlistments, it is, after all, the power of propaganda and the law that make soldiers in wartime.

If I had the opportunity, I should like to express the opinion that if the rights of this country were invaded, soldiers would spring to arms if the uniform consisted of convict's stripes.

The conception of a soldier's uniform as a recognition of his service to his country and that those services are valuable enough to merit recognition is a thought that should not be foreign to your columns.

Denver, Colo. BENTLEY M. MCMULLIN

Canine Contemplation

"Breaking Into Society." Dry-Point by Marguerite Kirmse in "Fine Prints of the Year 1926." Courtesy of the Publishers, Minton, Balch & Co., New York, and Holton & Co., London

On Naming Dogs

THE first, a Scottish terrier, made his appearance in those remote romantic days when the hero of the last-read book left a deep impress. I had just finished "Janice Meredith" and my schoolgirl heart was filled with admiration for one of its central characters, John Brereton. Then the puppy came.

"What shall you call him—Brereton?" my aunt asked slyly.

Now I had no idea what I would call him, but since a likely name had been presented, I responded to it. "Brier for short," I said casually, "and spell it with an i." My feeling for the colonel of the story must maintain a thin film of secrecy. A loyal and loving fellow of indisputable character with the mind of an honest gentleman, Brier was well named.

* * *

The next dog had his name long before he himself appeared. A rolling musical phrase with something of the swing of a chanty's refrain had come to me — "Sinna-Lezah, Sinna-Lezah, Sinna-Lezah," I whispered to myself, wondering whom it would identify. Then one day, while confronting a pen of wriggling Sealyhams while their breeder pointed out to me their qualifications, I knew.

My heart went out to the small ball of fuzz and fur with one black ear and an opposite black eye. Sinna, for in that moment of feeling he had been named, was lifted by the scruff of his fat little neck and placed in my arms. There was ecstatic licking of a pink puppy tongue all over my hands and face, then a sudden subsiding into quiet. From that moment, Sinna transferred his affection from his Sealyham mother (whom he never saw again) to his mistress, whose shadow he became during a long and trustworthy career.

When living expanded to the inclusion of a husband, the household demanded two dogs. Sinna was all very well for one of us, in fact he was remarkably noble about dividing himself between two of us (always with a slight, though unmistakable, preference), but we felt it high time for the master to have a dog of his own.

The following week-end, while visiting in the country, we went to a neighboring kennels and surveyed some seventy Scotties, all of ribbon-winning parentage and strains long proved impeccable. They were segregated into runs according to age, size and breeding. Up and down the rows we went while dozens of shaggy black heads were cocked at us and dozens of boot-button eyes questioned us, but not one of all we saw was our dog. We knew that, and we knew we should know our dog when we saw him.

* * *

Up the last row we went and stopped before a run where a rabble of Scotties were tumbling one of their number in the dust.

Five of the pups, seeing us, rushed to the wire gate and there they crowded, yelping and pushing and licking and squeezing. "We've seen our dog," one of us said, but he was not among the lusty five. Off in the corner of the run was the little one who had been rolled over and over in the dust; shaking himself he sat down on his haunches, quivering yet glad to be free of his troublesome brothers. We pointed to the dusty worried mite.

"That one!" the breeder exclaimed, "well, he's all right, but he's the smallest of the lot and his brothers make his life miserable." Pushing the five aside, he went over to the little one and brought him back to be placed in my arms. In five minutes the business of purchase and pedigree was over and we were in the car—the wee pup between us, head sunk between clumsy paws in an abandon of joy, thin wiry tail wagging ceaselessly.

"What shall you call him?" our hostess of the week-end asked as we arrived back. "Bara, in your honor," we announced. Barbara smiled, then her smile deepened; she was quite pleased. But a few weeks later we were not at all surprised to have a card from a friend walking the Scottish coast. "Show this to your new pup," read the p. c. It was a picture of the isle of Barra. The inscrutable guide that hovers over all namers of dogs had not erred.

* * *

Then a succession of Scotties followed. Robin was an unquestionably good fellow and Toby was an adorable clown. Linda was a lady with a silver cup to hold her awards and Simon and Steven were twins that defied distinction. Both loved Linda, pattering after her devotedly; both loved to sleep by the fire, edging always closer and closer so that by the time the logs fell into embers two black heads were resting comfortably on warm ashes.

Steven had one characteristic quite his own: he liked to talk. Whoever cared to ask him about his walk, his dinner—in fact, every subject but that of going out to his kennel at night—would find ready response in a series of whimperings and whinings that were saved from being lugubrious by the continual baring of his teeth in the inimitable Scotty smile.

Dodd is an Airedale of shaggy, tawny coat with huge paws and a ridiculous Winnie-the-Pooh expression. He accompanies us on walks, neatly hurdling the fences we so laboriously climb; he accompanies us when we go out with the horses and, no matter how long the ride, is untiring. Covered with mud in the spring, dust in the summer and burrs in the fall, he wags his stumpy tail when once we return to the stable, immensely pleased that his legs have proved the equal to Belle's and Fly's.

But this is a true story, so I must be truthful about Dodd. He probably has not made his appearance in any Airedale kennel in the country. He is not even remotely ours, for he lives in an imaginary world that comprises a country cottage, an airy stable and wide, sloping fields. Some day there will be an Airedale and his name will be Dodd—where it came from we can't guess. He must have named himself.

* * *

Then there is Val, but like Dodd he has not yet appeared. He is a little Merle spaniel with long black ears and a coat silvery in sunshine and firelight, slate-colored on gray days or in the twilight. He is smallish, with a moist, inquisitive nose, always nuzzling into hands or pockets, and a silky softness to him. He is very gentle and always happy, yet most happy when he hears the magic word "walk" pass our lips. His is a merry nature with an unquestioning simplicity about life; he wants to be loved and to give love in return.

Why is he called Val? Because it is quick and challenging and so many fine words begin with its sound—valiant, valuable, valorous, valentine. Really, I can't tell you. He named himself.

ELIZABETH YATES

The Wide Horizon

Cruiser Subsistence Plan

By Leigh Stevenson

ST. THOMAS, V. I.

WHEN the poet wrote, "Man wants but little here below . . ." it is altogether probable that he had concluded his first visit to St. Thomas. It is apparent to visitors that the islanders want very little. Just now they are wanting a little naval vessel; something bigger than a destroyer and smaller than a dreadnought, in fact a cruiser.

If the Navy will give St. Thomas a cruiser the people of the island will live on it. They will not transfer their children and goats to the deck of the cruiser, but they will get along very well on the money the sailors will spend, the profit from entertaining officers and supplying the larder.

It is possible that a committee from the island will go to Washington to discuss the proposition. Several leading business men are marshaling facts and figures to prove that a single cruiser stationed in the harbor of St. Thomas will be all the island needs to remove its submerged half from the relief lists.

* * *

"We have lived on less and prospered," a manufacturer of bay rum, whose personal livelihood is amply assured, insisted recently. The "less" he refers to is the Hamburg-American Line which kept the people happy and prosperous until after the United States bought the island.

Withdrawal of the line to one of the British islands did not result in immediate widespread poverty, because the Navy had moved in. For a number of years the Navy governed the Virgin Islands, maintaining headquarters at St. Thomas.

There were officers, sailors and marines ashore as well as two or three small boats in the port during the naval administration. The sailors and marines spent their money in St. Thomas. Supply officers bought produce ashore and the officers maintained establishments on land.

* * *

On any tropical island the latter item is far more important in terms of prosperity than continentals would believe. In the first place every officer had a house and set up a demand for the better homes that was reflected in a scarcity of quarters and higher rents than are now being paid. Nor was that all—every one of these homes represented an income for at least one St. Thomas family, and if the officer's rank and pay were equal to the strain, for three or four.

Consequently when the Navy moved away and gave place to a civilian government, it vacated a large number of residences and discharged a great many domestics. In terms of St. Thomas the latter was a severe blow. Families furnishing servants for naval officers get along well enough on $150 to $200 a year. Navy pay for servants went as high as $15 and $20 a month.

With so fine a windfall attending the accession of a new government there were few tears shed when the steamship line changed its base. It would have been fine to have both the Navy and the steamers, but St. Thomas could be satisfied with one or the other.

* * *

Today, however, there is neither a Navy nor a steamship line. And, what is actually worse in terms of local prosperity, the civilian government has supplanted all but 30 per cent of continental office holders with Virgin Islanders. Of course the pay stays at home, but the native-born government official does not get as much money as did his continental brother, or, for that matter, as much as the Navy man who held the job a few years earlier.

Strenuous efforts are being made at Washington to give every Virgin Islander his $150 to $200 a year. There is the Virgin Island Corporation that is to sell sugar, grow tomatoes and do a hundred other things. For St. Croix that is fine. St. Croix is an agricultural island. But St. Thomas has one of the finest harbors in the world. It has lived on that harbor since colonial times. In the new scheme of things the harbor gets little attention except in so far as a tourist hotel and tourist publicity will attract ships.

* * *

Tourist ships are a boon to any port. But tourists are wiser today than they were a few years ago. They have learned that the limited stocks of tourist goods offered in the few really good but necessarily small St. Thomas stores are duplicated and more extended at Curaçao, Panama and one or two other stops along the line. The tourist has shown a disposition in late years to shop around, keeping his money in his pocket until after the ship has sailed away from St. Thomas.

At least that is the testimony of business people who are going to ask Washington for a cruiser. They intend telling Washington that they do not want anything for nothing. They do not want more relief money, but less.

Then they will play their hole card: "You have to keep the boat afloat and manned. Send it to St. Thomas. It will keep us going famously and it will not cost the Government of the United States one cent."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Illustration by S. Wendell Campbell

"The Progress of Women in Each New Field Has Been Against the Force of Gravity."

Diplomacy as a Career for Women

By Ruth Bryan Owen

United States Minister to Denmark

I REMEMBER CROSS-EXAMINING my mother when I was a young girl about the extent of the debated territory called "Woman's Sphere." I do not recall which of my curiously diversified early ambitions was responsible for the anxious questioning, but my mother's reply remained in my memory.

"The work which a woman can do as well or better than a man is her work. If a woman should try to be a blacksmith she would probably do this type of work less well than a man and if she was not a good blacksmith competition would certainly weed her out. It is not necessary to bar women out of any field for if a woman can not do the work well she will never be allowed to remain in it."

In laying down this rule my mother had in mind the admission of women into various professional fields, formerly closed to them. She was considering the opening of the doors into the practice of law, medicine and statecraft and other sciences, but the artificial barriers which my mother saw years ago as unnecessary have nevertheless come down slowly.

Each profession which has opened its doors to women has done so after a deal of knocking on the portals and as woman has in turn been permitted to join the ranks of doctors, lawyers, judges, legislators and diplomats, competition has done the relentless weeding out which my mother prophesied.

The fears of a feminine domination therein which were expressed as each new field of activity was opened to women have not been justified by facts. The number of women lawyers, judges, scientists and legislators is not large in comparison to the total numbers in each profession.

The progress of women in each new field has been against the force of gravity. The newcomer has had to justify her presence by proving herself fitted for each new role. The burden of proof has been upon her.

A definitely higher standard of efficiency has been demanded of the woman pioneer than has been required of her more numerous and less conspicuous masculine competitors.

Those of my mother's view who urged that the doors be open to women, well realized that the profession of homemaking would always recruit the greatest majority of women, but they held that those who would and could should be permitted the opportunity to undertake other tasks for which they had the temperament and aptitude.

The number of women to embrace the new opportunity has, however, no bearing on the case. The occasional woman who can do a given piece of work "as well or better than a man" justifies her own presence in that field and the right of her sex to the trial. To admit her does at the same time a piece of abstract justice and insures the enrichment of that particular field through the excellence of her individual service.

The action of the British Government in appointing recently a committee to look into the question of the admission of women into the diplomatic service of England and the action of Norway in introducing a bill in Parliament to permit women to become diplomats has focused attention upon another door at present only partially open to women, the door into diplomatic service.

In our own country women are permitted to enter the foreign service through the regular channel of

the State Department examinations, but they are not encouraged to do so.

Two circumstances pointed out as a reason for the lukewarm official attitude toward women in the foreign service is their tendency to marry and leave the service and the fact that there are a number of places on the world's surface in which a woman vice-consul would be less acceptable than a man.

The fact that marriage more often interrupts the career of a young woman than of a man does not offer the same practical disadvantage in the field of diplomacy that it does in a profession such as the army and navy, where each young officer represents the expenditure, on the part of the government, of many hundreds of dollars in training. The diplomat is not trained at government expense nor does the introduction of new foreign service officers break any continuity of policy. It is the custom to shift these officials from post to post and it would be neither expensive in money nor would it prejudice the efficiency of the service to replace from time to time a young woman who might resign because of marriage.

* * *

The hypothetical case of women in the foreign service whose marriage to a national of another country would introduce an embarrassing and troublesome element deserves to be considered, but as the male diplomat's usefulness has not been impaired by international marriages, it is probable that the woman who is capable enough to meet the other requirements of the post could find a way, as a number of other professional women have done, to combine marriage and a career without detriment to either.

Should her marriage, in any case, impair a woman's usefulness in the service, the same forces would eliminate her that invariably eliminate a man, who through some circumstances in his domestic life is held to be no longer of use to the foreign service.

The fact that women's service in consular and diplomatic posts would be limited to those countries where the nations would accept her presence naturally because of the position occupied by their own women restricts her present field of activity. But as the movement in practically every nation in the world is toward wider opportunities for women this handicap will tend to decrease with every passing year.

The duties of the consular officer, with the multifarious details of immigration, visa, distribution of pensions, location of missing persons, etc., require thoroughness, tactfulness, patience, meticulous care, sense of proportion, qualities in which neither sex has a monopoly.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN — Wide World
The Daughter of William Jennings Bryan Has Had a Distinguished Career of Her Own, and Is Now a Full Fledged Diplomat.

In the foreign service those who have served as vice-consuls may or may not be transferred to the diplomatic service at the discretion of the State Department. Only when the individual fitness of a man or woman for such a post has impressed itself on the officials of the State Department is an officer transferred from the consular to the diplomatic service.

* * *

At present there is one woman in the American Foreign Service serving as vice-consul, Miss Constance Harvey, vice-consul at Milan, Italy. The first woman to hold a position in the American diplomatic service, Miss Lucile Atcherson, who served as third secretary at Berne and at Panama City, has now resigned from the service, but Miss Frances Willis, third secretary at the American Legation in Stockholm, is acquitting herself with distinguished success.

The diplomat, who has become such either through promotion in the career service or by direct appointment of the President, finds himself or herself charged with the negotiations between government and government and with the promotion of mutual understanding and friendliness between his own country and the country to which he is accredited. To discharge these duties efficiently the diplomat should have a familiarity with governmental affairs, a perspective which enables him to observe accurately the happenings in other governments as well as his own. The inexperienced individual of either sex would scarcely pass such a test, but given the same training, temperament and experience the individual of either sex could certainly acquire the technical equipment.

For the promotion of good will and friendship between countries the requirements are psychological rather than technical, and in the field of international understanding—of enthusiasm for those things which make for peace rather than war—woman is on her own sure ground.

Austria Insists on Independence!

Chancellor Says Peace in Europe Hinges Upon Permitting Nation to Pursue Dr. Dollfuss' Economic Policies Without Interference From Any Outside Nations or Groups

By Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg

Chancellor of Austria

AUSTRIA IS STILL suffering today from the general economic crisis. Our population not only supports the difficulties of the times with patience, but does everything to overcome them since the preliminary success of the late Chancellor Dollfuss' policy convinced people that we were on the right path. From the very beginning Austria has been the victim of the unhappy economic consequences of the war, and that is why, for us, all subsequent political problems have been merged in the question of re-establishing our economy.

Since 1922 all our efforts have been turned to restoring order to the public finances by economy measures and the adaptation of our administrative machine to new conditions. But in the Geneva Protocol of 1922 and at the spring session of the Council of the League in 1923 it had already been conceded that the economic reconstruction of Austria was dependent not only on foreign financial aid, but also on the restoration of her commercial relations in order to widen her field of economic action. This diagnosis, however, had no practical value until the other countries were also stricken by the depression and until the conviction became general that united efforts and economic collaboration were indispensable to an effective struggle against the crisis.

* * *

In that respect a turning point was marked by the Stresa Conference, where Austria's proposals for reviving international trade encountered general approval, and where the way was opened for the realization of these suggestions. Thanks to a series of commercial agreements, we have succeeded in reducing by nearly a third the adverse balance of our foreign trade, which had already touched the figure of 1,000,000,000 schillings, and in increasing the total volume of foreign trade, which rose from 950,600,000 schillings for the first seven months of 1933 to a total of 1,124,600,000 schillings; so that, thanks to the development of exports, our buying power abroad was increased and we could augment our imports, especially those of raw materials.

Associated Press Photo
AUSTRIAN LEADERS
Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor (Left), Conversing with Herr Vaugoin, Former Minister of War.

In the most important sections of our industrial production the number of workers employed has risen steadily since the autumn of 1933. The unemployment figures have fallen by 43,200 since last spring. We were able to apply the proceeds of our last foreign loan to the payment of our short-term indebtedness; the internal loan was used for productive works and we were able to re-establish completely the service on our debt without restriction and without drawing on the reserves of the National Bank.

The stabilization of our currency thus obtained favored the Government's further efforts to revive economic life, and if the attempted *coups d'état* of Feb. 12 and July 25 were so rapidly broken, it was due chiefly to the fact that the population was convinced that the depression could not be remedied by violence and revolution but by following the policy inaugurated by the late Dr. Dollfuss.

It would be most deplorable to see a renewal of the attempts to disturb the favorable development of the situation in our country by attacks from outside. Since our geographical position, our economic structure and our whole historical development compel us to maintain friendly relations with all countries, we have always declared that we were ready to resume and broaden our economic and cultural relations with other nations and we are particularly eager to maintain a cordial friendship with the German Reich because of our common origin. In that respect we have not been influenced by party preoccupations.

* * *

Our duty, not only to ourselves but to all Europe, is to maintain our independence at all costs, in the interests of the improvement of our economy, in the interests of the reorganization of our national community life in accordance with the peculiar genius of our German Austria, and finally in the interests of the economic and political pacification of the Danube Valley and of all Europe. We consider ourselves here as the executor of the political testament of the late Chancellor Dollfuss, and we are profoundly convinced that we shall reach the goal which he set himself. This we can do because, against all foreign attempts at forcible modification of our country's development, we can rely not only on the armed forces of the state, but also, what is much more important, on the full approval of the overwhelming majority of our people.

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At Home With Amelia Earhart

After Careful but Quiet Preparation the Distinguished Flier, Who Has Twice Bridged the Atlantic, Poises for a Flight From Honolulu to California

By Janet Mabie

THE LAST PERSON ON THIS EARTH from whom you would hear that Amelia Earhart was going to make a Honolulu-California flight would be Amelia Earhart.

As I look back on intervals spent in her house at Rye during weeks in which she must obviously have been preparing for the flight—it is long, arduous, incredibly particular business, preparation for such an undertaking, and not possible to delegate—I realize she only indicated once that something unusual was going on, and then by the, on the whole, left-handed method of opening a parachute up, in the living room.

The room is very long, and very wide, and the parachute, as easy to control as mercury, covered it all, billowing like waves in the ivory sea of a dream, while certain penetrating scrutinies were made.

It is an adventure in itself to open a parachute in a house, and if you think it would merely open, and behave with the seemliness of any other inanimate thing, try it. . . .

* * *

I watched it eddy and swirl, rising now like a shimmering cloud to hide the check for $100,000—first royalties on Lindbergh's book "We" (which Miss Earhart's husband, George Palmer Putnam, published)—the check canceled, autographed now by the Colonel, framed and hung on the wall as a souvenir of the excitement and adventure of publishing too. The parachute with a bailed-out flier dangling to it would bulk in the sky like a postage stamp, but now, matching its surfy airiness with the whitecaps of a Rockwell Kent painting, ballooning over chairs and a small piano, ticking lamps and making a little susurration along bookshelves, smothered the room like a blanched London fog. As the curly headed figure in ice blue satin pajamas crawled on hands and knees along seams, looking and looking, feeling the stout texture of fine-woven silk with long, sensitive fingers, I remember saying idly, "Going to jump?" recalling that, a while back, there had been talk of a jump, as the next logical step in flying experience. It seems that you always jump if you have to but that if you don't, you may put it off. . . .

"Dunno," AE said, in the low-pitched, leisurely voice, looking, looking, indexing cable-stitched seams. "I ought to, sometime. . . ."

There have been occasions for confidences to be kept, and since she is not plagued by the idea that one might be given away, it couldn't have been that. Nor has she the superstition of those who futilely fear to speak of a thing in prospect, lest they spoil it, nor any exaggerated modesty. She has a species of cool, appropriate satisfaction in a good job well done, but no egotism. And so I believe her omission then to say she was getting ready for a new flight has something to do with the vision and sensitiveness to perceive that a thing is never worth talking about until it is done, and that then it is not necessary to talk about it as, for what it is worth in the record of a whole lifetime, it will speak for itself.

Three times I have asked her casually about characteristics of her solo flight of the Atlantic, and three times the look on her face has been the same, the look of a person to whom a job that is done is as a tale that is told, having no longer any major consequence.

But she prepares. Make no mistake about that. I have heard people wonder whether she did the, as you might call them, behind-the-scenes things herself. Tuned up her ship. Wrote her magazine articles. Designed her clothes. Or whether she delegated the jobs. She does them herself. She is patient and incredibly meticulous; she writes slowly because she thinks exhaustively. A paragraph to her is a good day's work. A plan for a thing like a flight is the patient, considered, tested evolution of many, many months.

AMELIA EARHART READY FOR FLIGHT

I remember a thing she said a little after she flew the Atlantic solo which seems to me to illumine the philosophy of preparation better than I could. I felt then, and I feel now, that the flight required a brand of surpassing courage not many of us can call up. Something was said about that courage involved and I shall always remember the comment she made as a marvel of simplicity.

"But I was in good shape to go. The ship was right. I was rested and ready."

Few of us who are, to all practical purpose, land-bound would care to say it is not exacting business to pick up a ship from a runway and fly it over 3000 miles of water, through mists and fogs and what is, in the last analysis, still the intrinsically unknown—since there are no duplications of conditions, and what was, yesterday, may never be again. Yet she made it seem that for all these elements there is a balance, if one has the ability to find it. A balance of being ready. The fine flower of all the latter-day adventurers have had it. Colonel Lindbergh, Kingsford-Smith, Wiley Post, the men who won the London-to-Australia flight. It was something more than mere technical ability with a stick.

You may say that a person who made slack preparations for such an undertaking as a major flight would be his own worst enemy, and so sound preparation is a mere pursuit of the law of self-preservation, but I believe there is more to it than that in the exquisite concentration, the methodical and prideful care not only for mere safety's sake, but for pride and integrity's sake as well. There is a lesson in that kind of thing for times that have bred much shoddiness and a decline in standards of excellence.

The reason for the new flight? There may be several. After all, Miss Earhart considers herself the servant of aviation. Naturally her flying is personal, too, for she likes to fly, though she is not so bewitched by the fact of being in the air that her feet touch the ground grudgingly.

She had her ship flown to the coast, to tune it up there for the flight. Then she drove herself to the coast in a small car, taking all her luggage along except her sets of fur-lined flying clothes which she sent on ahead. It was partly convenience to drive to the coast, because business took her about that time by automobile 800 miles on the way, and it was a simple matter then to keep going. But I think she gets something, some peace, some time for reflection, some acquaintance with meanings, driving along the open road, particularly at night. She is a lesson to people who complain that life hems them in. That they cannot do thus or so, for the limitations put upon them by people and things. I think not only the limitless expanses of the air have acquainted AE with the limitlessness of experience and opportunity, but the open road as well.

And to these realms she has lately added the spaces of unsettled Wyoming. She went out there last summer, to a ranch, and she took a pack train out along the trail; and they climbed and climbed, and after a while were 10,000 feet above sea level, and camp was pitched, and AE looked about, at dawn, and at noonday, and at dusk, and at nightfall and in deep night, and said, "This would be a place to live."

And a cabin is being built for her there now. Seventy-five miles from the nearest trading town. A million miles from fame.

Basically, the flight can be interpreted as of value to the growth of aviation, as an indication of that kind of communication which encourages people to think of each other increasingly as neighbors and friends—an extension of that human good will in which AE is particularly interested because she has a bitter and uncompromising hatred of war, and a feeling of deep individual responsibility, too, to be doing whatever she can to cast aspersions on it, and to help build up the ideas and interests among people which are a defense against war.

Too, every such flight made by a woman inevitably must show all women that there is nothing to be afraid of. Aviation needs women. Not a few, who will do spectacular things, but a great many, who will think of going wherever they must go in terms of flying, so that the industry may grow.

And then, of course, from the purely personal standpoint, every such flight, as far as AE is concerned, is fun. She wrote a book, a sort of autobiography, which she called "The Fun of It" and it was filled with incidents and facts which show very clearly her adjustment to the sort of activity some of us would more naturally pigeonhole as "The Grind of It" but which is fun to her because she gets her fun the hard way.

* * *

Naturally this flight has challenged her habit of preparation in a new way. If she was going to make it, it would be common, ordinary wisdom to have radio equipment in the ship, which she never took on a flight before. (This is not the ship in which she flew the Atlantic; that one is now in the permanent custody of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia; this is a new one, which she bought a year ago; it is practically identical with her transatlantic Lockheed-Vega, and the apple of her eye.) It was shipped down to Honolulu in pieces, disassembled after it had been tuned, and tuned, to be tuned again when assembled at some Hawaiian field preparatory to the take-off.

Well, there is no use having radio equipment in a ship if the pilot doesn't know how to use it. So AE learned, and the Department of Commerce gave her a special license. Perhaps this phase of her preparation can be looked upon, in a way, as the carrying on of the torch lit by Anne Lindbergh's unforgettable performance as radio officer during the magnificent flight around the world. Added to the navigation AE will have to do for herself, and the piloting, and the various other observations which are the invaluable residue of such a flight in the recorded progress of aviation, the whole thing will be a new chalk mark to the credit of a woman's conscientiousness and acquired skill in the field.

It is conventional to think of AE as the First Lady of Aviation, and a holder of records, but she herself is quick to remember that without the others who have gone before, it is scarcely possible she could have found the way.

For instance, there was Katherine Wright. Thirty years ago last month, when the Wright brothers took long, deep breaths and flew their wabbly little 750-pound crate 852 feet a minute at Kitty Hawk, AE was an agile but undistinguishable infant in Kansas, and there was nothing about her to show that one day she would fix her eye on an exploit having the same venturesome and pioneering quality, and mark her presence in the realm of important people by succeeding neatly at it. And when the Wrights had flown and were compelled to explain their outlandish achievement, they said, "When the world speaks of the Wrights, it must

(Continued on Page 15)

The "Governor" of the Saar

Geoffrey Knox, Veteran of the British Foreign Service, Is an "English Gentleman" Well Qualified to Walk the Diplomatic Tightrope in That Seething Area

By Sisley Huddleston

WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS HE who holds perhaps the most critical job in the world today? On the Governing Commission of the Saar sit men of different nationalities. They, too, play their parts in the administration of the region now under the control of the League of Nations but presently to vote for its reintegration in the German Reich, or the continuance of the existing régime.

Yet it is the chairman of the Governing Commission who is in the public eye, and who takes the full risks and responsibilities of his office. It is utterly wrong, from the technical viewpoint, to call him Governor—for he is only the chairman of the Governing Commission—yet Governor he is and must be. Whatever is the internal process of government, however he and his colleagues consult together and arrive at their decisions, the one name which figures on the public documents is that of Geoffrey G. Knox. The one personality which has emerged, which has set its stamp on the recent history of the Saar, is that of Geoffrey G. Knox.

I have met him in a number of countries, for he is a real cosmopolitan. I have watched him calm and unmoved in the political earthquake of Spain, in the upheavals of Germany, and he has, diplomatically speaking, survived the shocks of Anatolia and the perturbations of Egypt. I have learned something of his philosophical attitude in the seething Saar itself, and in the excited corridors of Geneva. And through these different but always agitated experiences, and in these varied but always vibrating *milieux*, he has remained calm and unmoved. He presents the proper contrast to his surroundings.

* * *

When I was wondering what word would sum him up, I met a French colleague who has also come into contact with Mr. Knox.

"How would you describe Mr. Knox?" I asked.

The colleague did not hesitate. The description was on the tip of his tongue. "An English gentleman," he answered, and his lips closed emphatically as though there were nothing more to say.

"An Englishman gentleman" doubtless means something slightly different for a Frenchman, an Englishman, and an American. For the Frenchman it denotes a certain coldness, correctness; it implies polished manners, strict loyalty; an English gentleman is one whom you can trust, who will never "let you down," who will be impartial, playing the game fairly. You will never really know much about him; you will never penetrate into his thoughts, his sentiments; but it is sufficient to know that he will stand firm and unshaken in all emergencies, preserving a rather haughty phlegm, doing his duty though the heavens fall.

Perhaps the Frenchman, judging from the exterior, hardly understands the "English gentleman." If he cultivates a courteous and quiet demeanor, it by no means follows that he is without temperament. For my part I imagine Mr. Knox to be far more temperamental than the average Frenchman. He does not express himself by gesticulation. He does not employ violent language. He tends to understatement—though he can, when needful, call a spade a spade, and speak with the utmost plainness. He is usually reserved, it is true, and his diplomatic training has taught him to say only what is necessary on official occasions; but he can let himself go in private, and leave no doubt whatever as to his love of old books and his detestation of certain political manifestations. He has strong impulses which his adversaries—and it would be strange if he had no adversaries—declare have led him to take wrong views of his functions; though he keeps them well under control.

His career has been that of the ordinary British diplomatist—only more so. It is typical, though it has more purple patches than is usual. He is now a man of about fifty, but away back in 1906 we find him a student-interpreter in the Levant, a man with the gift of tongues. This post may be regarded as the antechamber to the Service. A few years later he is vice-consul in Cairo. The war found him engaged on special work, as to which he is uncommunicative, mostly in the Near East. He was, for his soldiering, "mentioned in dispatches." Then there are the usual promotions, step by step, Second Secretary, First Secretary, Counsellor of Embassy, Minister Plenipotentiary. There are cities which look like ornaments, silver and gold decorations, on his official dress—Salonica, Constantinople, Cairo, Bucharest, Madrid, Berlin. . . .

MR. GEOFFREY G. KNOX

* * *

And now Saarbrucken. Or should it be Geneva? I am not sure whether the headquarters of Mr. Knox are the Saar or Switzerland. The mansion of the "Governor," the scene of his manifold administrative duties, is in the Saar; but he must be as much at home in the committee rooms and lobbies of the League.

It is a supremely difficult post, but it is one for which his diplomatic education has entirely fitted him. There is a sense in which any British official, brought up in this school, would be fitted for the post—though it is true that Mr. Knox has special qualifications. The British official in the diplomatic service is not thrown haphazard into positions of responsibility. From the beginning he is placed in circumstances in which he cannot but learn a great deal about the ways of many countries. His horizon is enlarged. He is shown other peoples. The insularity of which we hear so much is not a reproach which can be leveled against British officials abroad. They are made into citizens of the world.

There is impressed on them too the absolute need for the most scrupulous fair play. They are to act so often as arbiters in quarrels between persons and in quarrels of ideas that their authority depends on their perfect impartiality. The impression they must constantly give is that of disinterestedness coupled with decision. There must be no passion, no prejudice, in their treatment. It may be objected that they often develop an apparent rigidity; that they are lacking in sympathy, in human understanding, in the psychological sense which Latin emissaries frequently display. They are too aloof, sometimes averse to social mixing if they once suspect that such social mixing is designed to influence their judgment. Occasionally this appearance irritates the people among whom their lot is cast. They are pleasant but impenetrable; they are not to be diverted by cajolings. And the perplexed folk who can make nothing of them, who have not succeeded in making them unbend, grow vexed and critical. . . .

* * *

The "Governor" of the Saar has not escaped these animadversions. He has brushed aside social blandishments, and his would-be hostesses are pained. I have heard them express their disappointment. They suppose that because Mr. Knox was not flattered by their attentions, and swerved not an inch from his course, he must be against them. He is, in fact, neither for nor against them; but because he has taken a cup of tea, or has played a game of bridge, with a Saarlander, he is certainly not, in his hours of duty, going to show the smallest favor to that person if it is shown that the Saarlander's activities, in the cause he has at heart, are contrary to the regulations. It is partly because of their failure to "capture" this uninfluencable Englishman that certain circles in the Saar are bewildered and discontented. It is all one—Mr. Knox goes his own way, careless of their opinion.

When sentiments run high, as they have done in the Saar, it is possible that a man in the position of the "Governor" is in some personal danger. It is so suggested. Whether it is likely that a fanatic, on either side, would indulge in physical violence, I hardly know; but the authorities have thought proper to take personal precautions for his safety. There are spies about him, and there is a discreet bodyguard. But Mr. Knox goes on disdainful of the menaces. It is not enough to say that he is fearless; the question of courage, moral and physical, does not arise in his mind. He behaves as he must behave, proceeds as he must proceed, and for the rest he takes no heed.

In his residence at Saarbrucken, he is the courteous English gentleman (to repeat the significant phrase of my French colleague), receiving with a curious mixture of simplicity and elegance. His general culture, his special tastes, are at once evident in his conversation. He is glad to turn away from his official functions, and in these moments one might suppose him to be a dilettante, a rich amateur of leisure, interested only in such things as incunabula and Renaissance bindings. Off duty he is affable, erudite, and, as the French say, distinguished.

In Geneva he is different. Walking up and down in the Salle des Pas Perdus, between sessions, a tall, erect, slim figure, well groomed, dignified, he is ready to impart such informaton as he considers proper or to parry questions to which answers are unwise. The pinkish, clean-shaven face, the carefully brushed-back hair, are somehow typical. He is the British official, with his correctness and his reserve. But behind the courteous, inscrutable façade is a strong character, a quick intelligence, an iron will, an unswerving devotion to the duty which has been committed to him. . . .

He will perform that duty to the end, and then will modestly step down. He shrinks from publicity. He merely aims at being the English gentleman, the British official. . . .

And it is much, calling for fine qualities, to be an English gentleman, a British official.

Keystone

SAAR CITIZENS BEFORE THE VOTING LIST

The Names of All Those Eligible to Vote in the Plebiscite Are Posted for Inspection.

In the State Capitols

Major Problems Confront 43 General Assemblies Meeting Throughout the United States This Month; Unemployment Relief and Taxation Are Outstanding Subjects on Bulging Calendar

By Rufus Compton Maddux

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL WILL NOT enjoy the entire spotlight this winter, as major issues before the 43 state legislatures that convene this month will command important positions in the news columns of the local and national press. When the 7000 lawmakers that make up these legislatures meet, they will be confronted by state problems unparalleled in magnitude, acuteness and gravity in the history of state legislation. Taxpayers, who will pay $15,000,000 for these regular sessions, and voters, who were responsible for these representatives reaching the various state houses, will keep watchful eyes on these lawmakers as they grapple with many grave problems which have grown out of the depression.

Many of the senators and representatives are up for the first time. New ideas on governmental responsibility will be brought to the state capitols in all 43 states. Legislatures formerly largely Republican will find a large Democratic aggregate this year and in some Republican states both houses are almost equally divided. Democratic strongholds gained greater strength this year but it is expected that many conservative Democrats will join with minorities, so real struggles on important and revolutionary legislation are expected.

Colorado recently set a legislative precedent by calling a prelegislative session six weeks prior to the January session to discuss informally important measures that are sure to be in the foreground. Eighty-five per cent of the membership, at their own expense, met for three days. The lawmakers returned home better versed in the impending problems to study the needs of their districts.

* * *

The prestige received by the Federal Government in November will be used to influence the state legislatures to enact laws reinforcing different phases of the new-deal program.

Legislation to increase NRA code enforcement is being urged. Fourteen states have such laws at the present time.

The Justice Department wants state laws that will give federal agents a freer hand in combating crime.

Unemployment insurance, maximum hours, child labor and old-age benefits are a few of the suggestions to the states coming out of Washington.

President Roosevelt has already asked the governors to bring about state laws that permit larger loans for housing and repair.

Secretary Perkins recently asked for state unemployment insurance laws and a five-day, forty-hour week.

A national checkup of editorial comment and news items in leading state papers, advice from various state officials, presiding legislative officers, labor and business organizations, reveals that the two most outstanding problems common in all the states are unemployment relief and taxation. The two go hand in hand, as the unemployment relief problem is made more serious because of the additional revenues that must come from taxation.

The Federal Government cannot be expected to assume the entire relief burden and officials are criticizing many states for not doing their part. *Statistics show that in 1934 the Federal Government carried almost the entire burden in over half of the states.* There seems little hope for these states that this can continue and little hope that the need for relief will be less acute in 1935. Local funds have already reached their limit in many places, so the states must find ways and means of carrying additional relief burdens during 1935.

Legislatures will also be called upon to study relief administration, as comment is prevalent that waste is rampant under the present systems. Local poor and welfare departments have demonstrated their inability to cope with the situation and it is believed that many states will follow the lead of New Hampshire in taking over completely the administrative functions.

OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Although Perhaps Not the Scene of the First Legislative Meetings in the United States, It Certainly Housed Some of the Earliest. The British Lion and Unicorn Still Top the Building, Now Overshadowed by Office Buildings.

The necessity for additional state aid for relief creates the problem of obtaining additional revenue, either through new taxes or borrowing. In addition, much social legislation designed to minimize unemployment in the future and give immediate relief will be proposed. Advocates of work relief will urge state public works programs. In fact, if unemployment were the only problem, the legislature could be kept busy.

The nation-wide drive to relieve the real estate taxpayer will be reflected in tax legislation in all of the states. Many communities have approached the point where a further increase in property taxes will produce a smaller amount of revenue. All but a few states pass deficits on to municipalities. These deficits have increased for the last few years, due to diminishing state income from other sources. It seems that little can be expected from reducing state expenditures to meet reduced income, so new sources of revenue are being urged to balance budgets.

Twenty-two states not having sales taxes at present will study the possibilities of this source of new revenue. Likewise, in 23 states not having income taxes this method is being urged to relieve real estate and balance state budgets.

However, the 20 states that have income taxes realize that this is not a dependable source of revenue. Declining incomes when revenue is needed are causing several of these states to look for a more dependable source. Some few are proposing a further increase on incomes in higher brackets. Georgia, Massachusetts and Maine are giving consideration to diversion of the gasoline taxes, the most dependable revenue producer during the depression, to the general fund as a means of relieving real estate.

In 20 states bills will be offered limiting the tax on real property. Ohio legislators passed such a bill last year and are now faced with the problem of finding new funds to compensate for a 25 per cent loss in revenue.

Legislation for state control of local expenditures will appear on the dockets in nine states. Special fecess commissions on taxation have been at work in six states and it is believed that their reports will form a basis for progressive changes in many tax laws and, in some instances, complete governmental reorganization will be suggested to the legislature by the commission. In five states increased state aid for schools as a means of equalizing educational opportunity for all children will be proposed.

Taxes on intangibles, including tax-exempt state and local government bonds, will be urged in four states. Increases in corporation excise and inheritance taxes will appear on the proposed revenue list in at least two states that have these taxes at present.

All attempts to obtain additional revenue by new taxes will meet strong opposition. Retailers, organized labor and consumer groups will oppose the sales tax. Real estate interests will demand a guarantee of relief before approving any new taxes. Organized highway users and road builders will oppose gasoline tax diversion. Business will oppose increased business and income taxes. Institutions will protest against a tax on tax-exempt securities. So we can expect an unusual amount of lobbying to further complicate the job of lawmaking.

Following Washington's wish, the more progressive states will find the problem of economic and social security of the individual and the family of major importance when the 1935 legislatures convene. Many of this group of states have had special commissions at work during the recess studying these social problems.

Child labor laws and minimum wages are already on the dockets in 16 states. There is a movement on foot in the East to bring about uniformity in such legislation through interstate compacts. Eight states have ratified these compacts on child labor and minimum wages and will bring the subject before the legislatures in January.

Fourteen states promise the possibilities of liquor legislation during the coming session. The revision of present state laws, liquor control legislation, or constitutional amendments in states where prohibition now exists will be asked.

Taxes on liquor designed to limit bootlegging and at the same time produce desired revenue will receive attention. The trial period during the last twelve months has brought out many difficulties with the liquor situation that legislatures meeting in 1935 will attempt to remedy.

Public utility rates again will be attacked in many legislatures. Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, virtual dictator of the State, promises laws that will give the present Louisiana Utility Commission more power and control over private utilities, as he feels that utility rates are too high. Advocates for lower rates will use the Tennessee Valley territory as a yardstick. Further taxes on public utilities and laws aimed at holding companies will be proposed.

The national movement against crime will be reflected by suggestions for reform in legal and judicial procedure as a means of speeding up justice and deterring crime. Crowded court dockets caused by the number of automobile and minor civil cases will bring about suggestions for increasing jury fees and the establishment of special court tribunals for handling such cases.

Horse and dog racing, lotteries and other forms of gambling always get a play in the legislature when new revenue is being sought. Bills on racing promise to create lively issues in seven states. In several states where racing has been on trial for a year or two the legislature again will have the opportunity of approving or condemning this practice. One state will vote on straight lotteries for money-raising purposes.

So much midnight oil will be burned, hotels in state capitals will benefit from a good number of legislative guests for the winter sessions, voters and organized groups will wire or write their representatives and, unless all signs fail, the legislatures which meet this month will approach record-breaking standards so far as concerns the amount of legislation handled at one session.

TABLE 1

Per Capita Expenditures for Relief January 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

	State and Local	Total Expenditures
Average U. S.	3.98	10.64
Middle Atlantic	8.27	16.52
New England	8.93	12.70
East North Central	4.00	12.19
Mountain	2.11	11.07
Pacific	4.00	10.02
South Atlantic	1.04	7.42
Western North Central	1.99	6.65
Western South Central	.87	6.22
East South Central	.25	5.57

TABLE 2

Percentage Distribution by Source of Public Relief Expenditures, Excluding CWA and CCC

	Federal	State	Local
1933			
First quarter	58.4%	8.8%	32.8%
Second quarter	65.0	9.8	25.2
Third quarter	62.7	14.9	22.4
Fourth quarter	56.0	24.3	19.7
1934			
First quarter	48.5	32.9	18.6
Second quarter	73.9	11.0	15.1

Out of the Slums, Into the Air

So Goes the British Workman When He Seeks a Home Nowadays, for Many Cities Are Replacing Uneconomic Warrens With Decent Houses

By John A. May

"Topical"

THE LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT
A Street in the Notorious "Slum" District of London, Which Is Being Changed by the Government's Rehousing Program.

THE HISTORY OF WORKERS' HOUSES is written in the history of a word—slum. A century ago "slum" was a verb meaning careless. Now it has become a noun meaning a district of dirt and poverty where a large portion of a city's laborers have their homes.

But the real significance of slums today lies not in the hundreds of thousands of poor people who do live in them, but thousands of poor who do not.

For now in Britain the first real advances in building houses for the poor are becoming evident. These advances show a considerable change of attitude on the part of the local governments toward the coster, the road mender, the bus driver and the dock laborer.

In London, flanking the banks of an offshoot of the Regent's Canal, stands a large block of flats. Built of golden brick, with red-tiled roofs and curving eaves, the building has almost a Venetian aspect. The most expensive rent, for the largest flat, is £1 a week. The cheapest is 7s. 6d., under $2 a week.

Such a block is representative of what is occurring throughout Britain. In every large town builders, architects, and local authorities are co-operating to clear up the slums and, more important still, are showing results.

In Leeds a new estate is being built for the poor folk of the city. Already 2000 houses are nearing completion. Over 3000 persons will live on the estate when it is finished. A large shopping center will be provided.

In Liverpool rehousing schemes have probably gone ahead more rapidly than in any other provincial English town. There the flats are built mostly of reinforced concrete. They have been designed by well-known architects, and it has been said that some of these working men's flats will in the future be considered as representative specimens of "classic" twentieth-century building styles.

At Preston, Lancashire, the Municipal Council has built a whole suburb. The houses, rents and rates included, are let at from 10s. 6d. a week to 15s. 6d.

And beside the River Thames, not far outside London, there is a new town. It is as large as Ottawa and twice the size of Innsbruck. Yet in 1921 it had no population at all.

It has grown so quickly that today if the average Londoner were asked its name, he would only hazard a guess. If he were asked where it was, he would be vaguer still. If he were questioned as to what people lived there, he probably would be unable to give any answer at all.

This town is the Becontree and Dagenham Estate. Yes, it has grown so rapidly that nobody has given it a name. It is just an estate. But it has a population approaching 130,000 persons. Almost every one of these inhabitants belongs to the working classes. They are bus drivers, factory hands, laborers and wharf hands.

The houses they return to each night are for the most part four-roomed cottages. There are ninety different styles of house, despite the small amount of money the builders had at their disposal. Some of the cheaper ones have the bath in the kitchen, but the newer houses have a separate bathroom and a proper coal cellar.

One of the most noticeable facts about the estate is that families of four persons are by far the most numerous. There are some 4500 of them, while the popularly imagined poor families of ten are comparatively few and far between. And families of only three are more numerous by almost exactly one half than families of six.

It used to be a terrible factor of London slums that families of six or seven were often found crowded into one room. In a tremendous effort to end forever such squalor, the London County Council has announced the start of a £35,000,000 drive to clear the crowded, airless areas away from London.

Meanwhile there are many new estates and blocks of flats already in habitation. In Lambeth, at one time considered perhaps the dirtiest borough near the Thames, the L. C. C. has erected four blocks of workers' flats in a road known as China Walk, a road previously famed for a narrow street and a free lodging house for homeless women.

These blocks are faced with red bricks and filled with reinforced concrete. Around them runs a courtyard of macadam and concrete. In the center of the main block is a large garden, with trees and flowers and plenty of garden seats. And the grass is very green for Lambeth.

The tenants are supervised. There is a certain standard of character required from them. They must take turns in keeping the passages clean, and washing down the stairs. The living room of each flat is papered. The others are painted. There is a separate bathroom and the water is pumped through from the kitchen copper. The living room fire is provided with a small oven so that the housewife may cook without the winter expense of having more than one fire alight.

At the end of each wing the tenants are provided with a "drying room," where they can hang their washing to dry without fear of having its cleanliness disturbed by the only too frequent miskicking of a child's football.

Even though the building of rehousing flats is subsidized by the Government, the chief difficulty to be surmounted in the planning is still monetary.

The man who works with his hands and strength, mending the roads, carrying at the docks, laying the tram lines, building, lorry driving, portering has a very small pay envelope. Often on two or three pounds he has to support a family. He must pay for heat, for food, for clothes, and recreation. But nevertheless the workers can, on the whole, live in the new buildings without scraping and pinching so as not to be cast into the street. Generally the only ones needing help are those whom the vagaries of trade have left unemployed.

To take a case at Becontree: a bus conductor who earns £4 2s. a week. When he returns home he has to pay the rent collector 19s. 5d. He has no fares. And he is left with £3 to feed, clothe and keep his family.

A porter finds himself with £1 9s. left out of £2 15s. This is just sufficient for his family of three, wife and two small children.

Others find themselves in a stronger position. Where there is more than one person working in a family it is possible for more to be saved. Similarly it is possible to carry on when unemployment may cut down the family's income.

Many poor people are getting the benefit of electricity. Over a thousand homes of a district that was only a few years ago London's worst slum have an all-electric service. All the charges together, hire of cooker, fire, iron and wash boiler, added to payments for current, amount to 3s. 9d. a week, according to the experience of tenants of a representative rehousing project belonging to the London County Council.

All the same, money is not the only difficulty in rehousing. One of the major problems is to educate the very poor up to the houses they are living in. They have been used to squalor, dirt, crowds, and lack of sunshine. And so, as one surveyor declared, "it is sometimes disappointing, for the people come in to the newly painted flat, the children immediately chalk on the walls, if there is a piece of loose wallpaper they tear it off instead of sticking it up, and there is never an adult to be seen in the gardens."

On the other hand, the children are far happier. While the parents seem not to mind where they live, the children revel in the fresh air and the playgrounds that are provided for them. In their case the only difficulty is to keep them from ruining the flower beds and wearing out the grass.

Careless building will merit the new houses the name of "new slums." Lack of planning has caused the present problem. The Peabody Buildings, once the talk of London, which were erected as model workers' dwellings by George Peabody, the American philanthropist, are now condemned as "unfit for human habitation" by the London County Council.

While a great effort is needed—because more than 19,000 persons in one London borough are still living as many as three in a room and 61,000 in the same borough are living over one per room—it must be a co-ordinated and planned effort. Otherwise the houses we believe today to be a great advance, in fifty years' time will be merely a "big problem" and a bigger expense to local authorities.

"Topical"

A SLUM "GARDEN"
The Pump Provides the Only Water Supply for Twelve Houses in the Shadwell District of London.

He Who Takes May Be the Loser

History Proves That the Victories of Acquisitiveness Only Turn to Dust, Whereas Utopia Already Exists for Those Who Understand What Really Is Worth Possessing

By William P. McKenzie

THE CONQUEROR—AND WINNER—OF WHAT?

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

TWO BOYS WERE PLAYING TOGETHER when a butterfly came dancing on the viewless wind and poised on a blossom before them. It moved about searching for the nectar with wings set together, but frequently would pause to fold down the broad vans so that their full coloring could be seen. In the glowing sunlight these movements were the very pulsation of beauty. Both the boys were entranced as they gazed. One was a poet, and the glory of the sunshine, the green of the fields and the woods, the purple of the thistle-bloom, and the glowing, jewel-like splendor of the butterfly wings, filled him with a strange ecstasy and content. When the winged creature suddenly began again its wayward flight, the other boy, lest he should lose it, pursued. At last he struck the wings down with his hat upon the dusty road, and falling upon the victim with grasping hands, rose up with full possession of what had been a beautiful, living creature. But on opening his clasped hand he found that in gaining he had really lost. Nothing was there but dust and the shadow of beauty,—*pulvis et umbra*, even what the Roman materialist thought life to be.

Of these two children, one exhibited the rudiments of receptivity, the faculty of accepting good from the Creator; the other revealed the more common quality of acquisitiveness, and for the purpose of this dissertation another example of its operation may be cited prior to a further analysis of its nature.

In a sheltered cove beneath the shadow of tall pines that graced a rocky island, the still water had a dappled green carpet of water-lily leaves, and the bay was starred with the white and golden blooms, the serrated white petals surrounding cup-like the heart of gold. Many visitors came and looked long in silence, and went away thanking God, the great creator, and remembering one who bade men "consider the lilies of the field, how they grow,"—whose message was applicable alike to the lilies of the water.

Then one bright morning into the bay came a gay canoe bearing a couple on their honeymoon. They were ready to snatch the stars from the sky for their own happiness and leave others starless; so when they saw the quiet white lilies blooming for everybody they proceeded to appropriate them, till every bloom was torn from its nourishing stem and the canoe was heaped with white and gold treasure, the air redolent with musky perfume. But there were other things to do, gayeties to indulge in, caprices to follow out, and the sunny day sped by in goings and comings, in pursuits and laughter, and it was the next day when the flowers were again thought of—and then thrown away. Those who had loved the water garden came to find it denuded of its glory. They were deprived of what they thought good, and the others were not benefited by what they had taken away.

It is a similar case when beside some great country there lies a smaller land where art is cultivated, labor is skillful, and the cared-for land blooms like a garden. View it mentally, and this land is offering a blessing to all who can receive it, the blessing of its example. Its artists and makers are offering new ideas. All who value the result are free to follow the process. If the people are happy because of wealth well distributed, if the fields are fertile because the farmers are wise, if the cities abound in objects of art because the people love beauty, then let other peoples also be happy and wise and cherish beauty, for these blessings are free.

But nations have not learned receptiveness, if history gives a true record. Like the crudest and most ignorant persons, so may nations be governed by mere acquisitiveness. How much might have been learned, for example, from the Netherlands which in 1555 comprised seventeen provinces containing people who had long been "among the freest in Europe." This is the bald statement of history, "the Netherlands were the most prosperous portion of Europe, and their inhabitants were the most industrious and enlightened, it being a rare exception to find even a peasant among them who was unable to read and write. Agriculture was carried on to a high degree of perfection, the multitudes of skillful and industrious artisans were employed in manufactures, while the cities of Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam were the chief commercial centers of Europe."

When the Duchess of Parma was succeeded in the regency of the provinces by the Duke of Alva, there followed such cruel tyranny that "commerce ceased, towns were deserted; and people on the coast took refuge on the sea or beyond." In order to suppress the very conditions which made the Netherlands valuable to the world, Alva established his "Council of Blood," whereby according to his boast, in six years of his administration "eighteen thousand persons were put to death." Motley remarks that this tremendous court "had not been provided with even a nominal authority from any source whatever . . . The Blood Council was merely an informal club, of which the Duke was perpetual president, while the other members were all appointed by himself."

There is not space to discuss the "Spanish Fury" of 1576 when a thousand homes in Antwerp were burned, and for each house that lay in ashes eight citizens lay in death. In 1585 the constancy of the citizens was tried by the siege conducted by Alexander Furness, and in spite of their incredible bravery Antwerp was again sacked. And this was the sequel: "So complete was the desolation and decay that grass grew and cattle fed in the streets of the city which had been the banking center of all Europe; while the intelligence, thrift and industry of its citizens found other homes."

If the greater country had been receptive of good, instead of being determined to control, if her rulers had appreciated the gift of these citizens who were given up to death or driven into exile, and had received from them what they had demonstrated of good, instead of taking away from them their rights, the after history might have been different. Thirty thousand Flemings settled in England, and brought both capital and skill, so that their manufacturing ability, and their example, became an item in that country's prosperity. When Burns declares that

> Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn,

we see it as truth, and also see the frequent occasion for inhumanity in that desire to control others, which prevents man's receiving from others the good they freely offer. How good it is to have thoughts turned hopeward by such faith as that of Whittier who could say

> The blow most dreaded falls to break
> From off our limbs a chain;
> And wrongs of man to man but make
> The love of God more plain.

If we have in history any true record of past ages we must conclude that the nations have not learned receptiveness. The boy grasps the butterfly, and the great nation tries to snatch the prosperous province. So comes war across the fertile fields with desolation, into the busy cities with destruction, and the men who made gardens to bloom, who adorned the cities with sculpture and paintings, are crushed out of human semblance and cast into graves in the earth. And what does the conqueror hold in his hands from the ravaged province? In the end, *pulvis et umbra*, dust merely and the shadow of what was hoped for.

History indeed is largely the story of the acquisitiveness of men and nations. Babylon becomes great and the Elamites ravage it. Nineveh is builded and the Medes destroy it. Persia would overrun the world, but the Greeks check her power in maintaining their own freedom. Rome acquires empire, and luxury becomes congested at the center as the effect of material acquisition, and so there is decay of mind and morals. Then the barbarian seeks to acquire the glory and beauty of the empire by destroying it. The conquerer does not see that the very thing for which a nation is envied, its riches, its commerce, the wealth of its harvest fields, the grandeur of its magnificent cities, all perish in the taking by the strong. It is the meek who inherit the earth. The scholar and the artist, receiving the high results of civilization and culture in a kingdom's metropolis, are enriched thereby, and then they give, and give again to others. The conqueror finds that in acquiring possession he destroys what he covets, and that which he desires evades him.

History, then, in so far as it is a record of tribal and national wars, of the conquest and sacking of cities, of the efforts of men to acquire good at the expense of others, is the story of mistakes. And were lives of individuals made historic, one would find a similar record of mistakes, due to the same wrong view. Parents sometimes consider children from the viewpoint of acquisition and ownership, and instead of being converted and becoming as little children themselves, they outline a rigid, unnatural mode of control wherein the child must be either slave or hypocrite. Thus the elder people fail to receive the idea of simplicity, trust in good, universal faith which the child holds forth. In endeavoring to possess

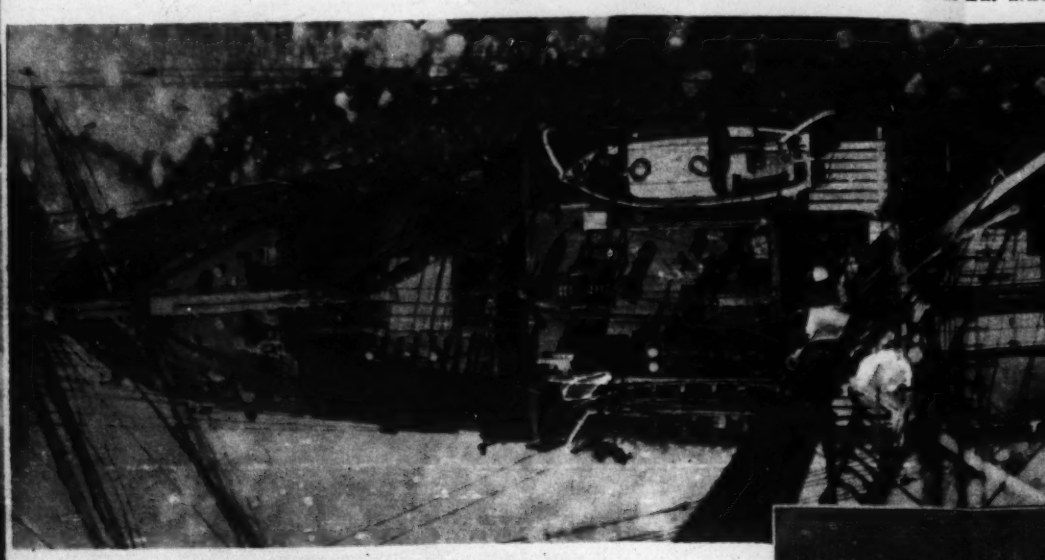
(Continued on Page 15)

Australia's 'Stake' i

Always Involved in Explorations, Country Now Has Res Near the South Pole, Which Means Protecting

By Instructor Commander Morton H. Mc

PENGUINS AND BABY "SEA ELEPHANTS"
These Strange Creatures, Unique to the Antarctic Region, Are Under the Special Protection of Australia.



THE DISCOVERY TRAVERSING "BRASH" ICE
An Unusual View From Aloft. On Dark, in Addition to Small Boats, Is Lashed a Seaplane Used in Exploration.

Ever they hear the floe-pack clear and
the blast of the old bull-whale
And the deep seal-roar that beats off-
shore above the loudest gale
Ever they greet the hunted fleet—lone
keels off headlands drear
When the sealing schooners flit that
way, at hazard, year by year.
KIPLING.

THE HISTORY OF THE PORTION of the antarctic continent which lies to the south of Australia and New Zealand is interwoven with the histories of these countries. One hundred and sixty years ago, when he was surveying the coast lines of Australia, Captain Cook also searched for the mythical continent around the south pole, and although he found no land, he showed that, if such a continent existed, it did not extend past the sixtieth parallel of latitude.

During the early years of the nineteenth century, daring American seamen, particularly those from Stonington, Conn., ventured year after year into the seas south of America, but as they could obtain all the seals they required from the subantarctic islands, did not try to probe the secrets beyond the ice pack.

Captain Cook's report of the wealth of life in the southern seas aroused the interest of English firms, among them the firm of Enderby Brothers. This firm sent out many ships with instructions to explore the area as well as carry on their sealing operations, and their cruises along the edge of the pack gave to the world the first knowledge of the antarctic continent.

Most of their work was done on the Australian side. In 1831, Capt. James Biscoe sighted Enderby Land, but was not able to force his way to it through the ice, and its position was not verified until the coast was charted by the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition in 1929. Two years later, Kemp reported signs of land adjacent to Enderby Land, while Balleny farther to the east discovered the Balleny Islands, and reported continental land which has been called Sabrina Land.

All the sealing ships refitted in Sydney and Hobart during the winter seasons, so that it was from these Australian towns that the news of the discoveries spread not only to the world at large but also to the leaders of the great scientific expeditions which were in action at the end of the fourth decade.

Admiral Wilkes, in charge of the American Expedition of 1837, met Biscoe himself in Sydney. Admiral D'Urville and Capt. James Clark Ross of the French and British expeditions had their headquarters in Hobart, where the Governor was Sir John Franklin, who later lost his life in the arctic while searching for the Northwest Passage in the same ships, Erebus and Terror, which now lay in Hobart with Ross' expedition.

The routes taken by D'Urville and Wilkes overlapped to some extent, and it must have been a strange meeting when their ships sighted one another near the land which had been discovered and named Adelie Land by the French leader a few days previously. This was the only coast line seen by D'Urville's expedition, but Wilkes' ships reported land in many places from Ringgold's Knoll in longitude 158° E. to Termination Land in about longitude 97° E., and there is still much discussion as to the accuracy of some of these reported landfalls.

When Ross left Hobart, he took his ships farther to the east, and pushing them through the ice pack was fortunate in finding himself in the large open sea now called after him. Sailing past Cape Adare, he followed along the majestic range—the Admiralty Range—till he came to the Great Ice Barrier, since famous as the starting place of the polar expeditions. Ross was very disappointed at being unable to reach the south magnetic pole, as he had with him the same flag he had planted on the north magnetic pole (1835).

One can imagine the enthusiasm with which the news of the discoveries was received at Hobart and also in England when the information reached there three months later.

As a result of these expeditions, the coast line of the Australian sector of the antarctic continent—this name was given to it by Wilkes—began to take shape, Ross' Cape Adare, D'Urville's Adelie Land, and Wilkes Land showing that the continent extended roughly to the antarctic circle (66½° south latitude), but except for a few ships, antarctic seas now had a rest for 50 years, when the siege began once more.

In 1899, Borchgrevink landed at Cape Adare with a party which was the first to "winter" on the continent, and was followed during the succeeding 30 years by the great polar expeditions under Scott, Shackleton, Amundsen, Mawson and Byrd.

Each of these leaders, with the exception of Mawson, chose the Ross Sea as a base, and, although they performed a great amount of scientific work, there is no doubt that the "south pole" was the main objective..

Many Australians and New Zealanders took part in the Scott and Shackleton expeditions and the names of some—David, Mawson, Taylor, Ferrar and Debenham—are now well known among men interested in polar exploration. Of these, Mawson and David made that wonderful journey to the south magnetic pole, while all contributed to the geographical and geological knowledge of the region.

It was on their return from the Shackleton expedition that David and Mawson again aroused Australian interest in the great unknown coast to which Australia is the nearest continent, and enthusiasm was so great that the Australasian antarctic expedition of 1911 to 1914 was financed readily.

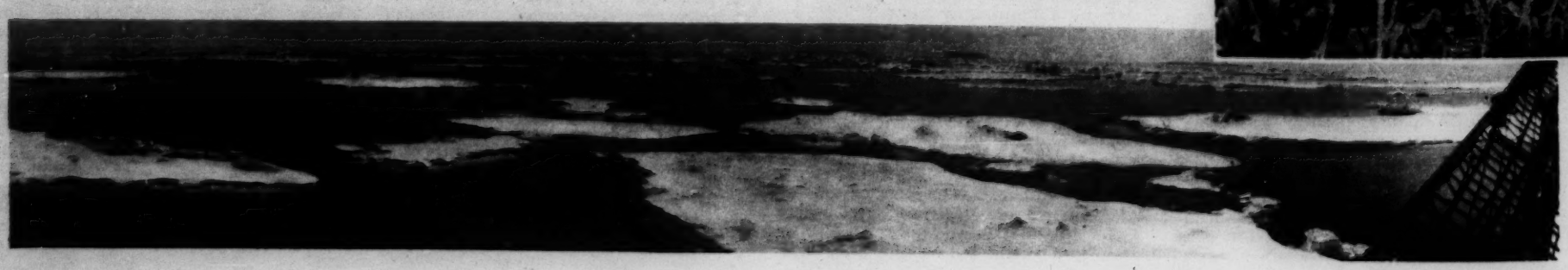
The plans of this expedition differed from the other land expeditions in that scientific knowledge was the sole object, and the area chosen was along the unknown coast line to the west of the Ross Sea. Leaving Hobart in December, 1911, the S. Y. Aurora under the command of Capt. J. K. Davis landed a party of scientists at Macquarie Island and then set sail for Adelie Land, unseen since 1840. Here Sir Douglas (then Dr.) Mawson landed with a large party, while the Aurora pushed through the ice pack to the west, to land another party under Frank Wild. The heavy pack prevented a landfall being made till 1200 miles had been passed, and then a landing was made and hut built on a large ice shelf 20 miles from the continent.

Sledging parties went in all directions during the following year, and with their surveys and those of the Aurora many hundreds of miles of new coast line were charted, in addition to the mapping by the inland parties.

Much scientific information was obtained by the geologists, biologists, etc., so that Gordon Hayes in his "Conquest of the South Pole" says, "More geographical and scientific discoveries had been made than on any previous antarctic expedition."

Shortly after this expedition had returned, the World War changed the attention of all to the north instead of the south, and Australia's only connection with antarctic matters was in the Shackleton relief expedition to the Ross Sea in 1916 and 1917, but as affairs drifted back slowly to the old channels, thoughtful Australians realized that a new development in the southern seas required attention. This development was the great extension of the whaling industry.

I mentioned previously the activities of the sealers towards the end of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, but did not comment on the fact that these sealers had practically exterminated the sea bears, better known as fur seals, and caused a great diminution in the numbers of



Left: Of
the W
Hemi

Right: A
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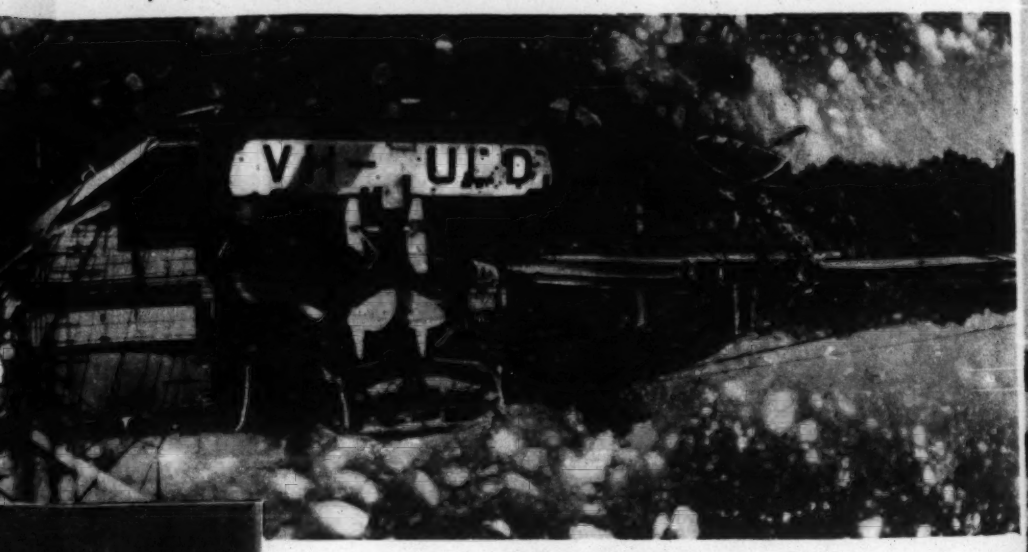
Above: A
Kergu

e' in the Antarctic

Has Responsibility of Administering British Possessions tecting Whales and Penguins From Extinction

rton H. Moyes, B. Sc., F. R. G. S., R. A. N.



LEFT: R. R. S. DISCOVERY
Captain Scott's Ship in South Polar Seas.

Wide World Photos

RAISING THE FLAG OVER NEW ANTARCTIC TERRITORY
The Mawson Expedition on the Rugged Shores of Princess Elizabeth Land and MacRobertson Land. The Party Has Just Sung the National Anthem After the Reading of the Official Proclamation Immediately Following Its Discovery.

sea elephants. In 1778, for instance, British sealers alone returned to England with 40,000 sealskins and 6000 tons of sea elephant oil.

With the improved methods of whaling, there was a danger that the whales would follow the fur seals into oblivion, and in 1908 the Weddell Sea area was proclaimed a dependency by England—the Falkland Islands Dependency—and ordinances were issued which regulated the whaling, while providing money for oceanographic research in that area.

In 1923, England had also assumed control over the Ross Sea area discovered by her ships in 1840 and surveyed to a great extent by later British expeditions. This dependency which included the area between longitudes 150° W. and 160° E. was placed under the control of New Zealand with whaling regulations similar to those of the Falkland Islands Dependency.

France claimed territorial rights over Adelie Land, longitude 139° to 142° E., and placed it under the administration of Madagascar in 1924.

In the sector between longitudes 160° E. and 45° E. the British Empire had a claim to a title in many areas, including Enderby Land, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, George V Land and Oates Land. By claim to a title, I mean claim by discovery enhanced in many cases by visitation and survey. At the imperial conference in 1926, Australia gave notification of a claim to certain regions, and the magnitude of the whaling enterprises with the attendant danger of the extermination of the whales in southern seas caused the Australian Government to take further steps in the matter.

The extent to which the industry had grown is shown by the following figures:

Year	Number of whales killed
1922-23	18,000
1923-24	17,000
1924-25	23,000
1925-26	28,000
1926-27	23,000
1927-28	23,000
1928-29	28,000
1929-30	31,000
1930-31	42,000

while in 1930 there were about 280 vessels of various sizes in antarctic seas.

After this season the supply of whale oil became greater than the demand, and the firms engaged made an agreement between themselves limiting the catch to about two million barrels per year (probably about 30,000 whales). This was a business agreement only and something more permanent was required to insure the continued existence of the "life" in antarctic seas.

In 1929, the British, Australian and New Zealand antarctic research expedition, commonly known as the Banzare expedition, was sent to the antarctic to obtain more information about the region between Oates Land and Enderby Land. Sir Douglas Mawson was again in command, having with him a party of scientists in Captain Scott's ship Discovery, and Capt. J. K. Davis as master. It was found impossible to penetrate the ice pack in some areas, but during the summers the expedition was able to chart the coast lines of Enderby Land and Kemp Land, and extend it through the new areas of MacRobertson Land and Princess Elizabeth Land. Knox Land, named by Wilkes in 1840, was sighted from the seaplane and King George V Land was again visited. At various points landings were made and Sir Douglas hoisted the flag claiming British sovereignty over the area. In addition to the mapping of the great length of coast line, much oceanographic work was carried out, including 1800 soundings, and surveys were made on subantarctic islands such as the Crozets and Kerguelen.

Australia's notification of claim made in 1926 had not met with any opposition to date, and in February, 1933, an order-in-council was passed in England which stated,

> (1) that part of His Majesty's Dominions in the antarctic seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adelie Land which are situated south of the sixtieth degree of south latitude and lying between the one hundred and sixtieth degree of east longitude and the forty-fifth degree of east longitude is hereby placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia;
>
> (2) this order shall come into operation on such date, after legislation shall have been passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia providing for the acceptance of the said territory and the government thereof, as may be fixed by proclamation by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The necessary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Government in 1934.

Few of those who have seen the antarctic continent will envy Australia her acquisition, while many of those who have seen that continent, or have worked on it even for a short period, do not believe that Australia has gained anything but responsibility. Only in a few places along the three thousand miles of the new dependency is any land visible. Very different is it from the wonderful western coast line of the Ross Sea with the glorious peaks of the Admiralty Range. The western portion surveyed during 1929-31 has some mountain ranges, but except for the small Gaussberg in about longitude 90° E., the coast line which has been sighted between MacRobertson Land and Oates Land consists mainly of vertical ice cliffs, with the ice cap sloping ever upward toward the distant polar plateau.

It is impossible as yet to say whether minerals of value will be found in that ice-clad land. Most of it is hidden under the thousands of feet of ice, and although coal-bearing beds and metals such as lead, zinc, antimony and copper have been found in other areas, the small extent of visible land in the Australian sector would not lead one to be optimistic about its economic value.

The wealth of the dependency is in the sea, and this is not Australia's wealth but her responsibility.

At the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 a document for the regulation of whaling was signed by the majority of the nations interested, but this is not yet in force.

These regulations prohibit the killing of certain species, calves, etc., and for the licensing of the vessels engaged, but it is also necessary to watch over the other animal life of the south. The penguins (peculiar to southern waters), seals, and numerous varieties of birds must be protected lest, during the future activities of the increasing number of whaling ships, these animals share the fate which overtook the fur seals one hundred years ago.

NEAR THE SOUTH POLE

Left: Off Princess Elizabeth Land in December, the Warmest Time of Year in the Southern Hemisphere.

Right: A Banded Iceberg in the Weddell Sea, as Sighted by the Discovery.
Wide World Photo

Above: A Sample of Antarctic Vegetation, on Kerguelen Island.

Stopping the Shipworm

Marine Borers Are Threatening to Eat Away Piers and Bridges in Every Climate, and Engineers Are Waging War on Them Through All the Devices of Natural Science

By Fred Hawes

AN INVISIBLE WAR, raging unabatedly behind the scenes of industry, is being waged against the ravages of the shipworm; a war whose outcome will affect acutely the economic life of all civilized nations of the world.

On a thousand fronts, from the crowded harbors of great industrial nations to obscure ports of call in far-flung territorial waters, biologists, chemists, engineers, explorers, laboratory experts and field researchers have been enlisted in an attempt to stop the spread of this subtle marine menace which is causing millions of dollars of annual loss to water-front structures throughout the globe.

Shipworms have been known since ancient times as a costly hazard in tropical and semitropical waters. In recent years, however, these creatures have spread at a rapid rate, infesting hitherto immune waters of the colder temperate zones and inflicting unsuspected damage, the consequences of which are growing more serious with every new investigation.

HOW THE SHIPWORMS UNDERMINE PIERS

The Piling Under a Coal Wharf in Puget Sound Navy Yard Is Shown at the Left, With the Tide Out. At the Right Are Cross Sections of Piles in Which Borers Were "Surprised" at Their Nefarious Work. These Piles Are All of Fir and Had Been in Service From One to Four Years. Numbers One and Two Were Not Properly Protected, While Number Three Was Covered by a Tight Bark When Put in Place, and This Protected It Somewhat.

In San Francisco Bay in 1920 and 1921 several large industrial piers collapsed without warning. In Boston Harbor, whose cold waters have for decades been free from marine borers, an investigation has disclosed the shipworm at work. Divers who inspected the supporting piling of the Army Base, one of the world's largest piers, built in 1918 at a cost of $20,000,000, report that of 10 per cent examined, fully one third has been eaten away and that the sway braces are entirely gone. The borers are eating away the supports of this structure at the rate of one half to three quarters of an inch per month and the War Department has asked for nearly $1,000,000 to finance needed repairs. Reports from comparatively cold climates of the southern hemisphere, notably in Australia and New Zealand, indicate equally serious conditions.

The rapid spread of marine borers both north and south from their tropical habitat and the positive marked increase in their destructive activity are attributed by expert biological opinion to two causes. William F. Clapp, consulting marine biologist of Duxbury, Mass., former head of the department of mollusca at Harvard University and recognized world authority on the biology of shipworms, believes that changing temperature conditions have some bearing on this increase. Another important cause, in his opinion, is the wide use in recent years of untreated timber in waters considered free from marine destroyers. It was in 1918 that 30,000 untreated piles were driven in Boston Harbor, a circumstance which was followed almost immediately by a scourge of shipworms. The inference is plain that these creatures will infest a locality which contains material suitable for their support. A report of similar conditions recently received from New Zealand bears out Mr. Clapp in this new hypothesis.

* * *

The shipworm is not really a worm, but is most closely related structurally to the common clam. Among shipworms, a general term covering many destructive marine mollusks, the *Teredo navalis* is at present claiming attention because of its rapid spread and its potentialities for destruction.

During the summer months when the temperature of the water has risen to a favorable point the *Teredo* discharges its young into the water, fully developed and having passed through all early larval stages within the protection of the parent's gills. The seasonal offspring of *Teredo navalis* may reach 125,000 and those of other groups of *Teredinidae* in the millions, each of which is born alive, not dependent on chance fertilization, and ready to begin its work almost immediately.

When set free the young *Teredo* drifts or swims until it comes into contact with wood where it immediately attaches itself and begins to dig its way into the surface with tiny shells which are minute replicas of clam shells. In a few hours the animal is completely buried and has grown a plug to stop up the hole behind it. It is thus practically invisible from the outside of the wood, a circumstance which contributes to the subtlety and danger of its attack. The growing *Teredo* drills farther and farther into the wood with its shells, forming a round bore for the accommodation of its growing body. It has been established by Mr. Clapp that the borer does not need wood for food, but feeds on infinitesimal particles from a stream of seawater taken in and ejected by means of two hairlike tubes which project through the plug at the opening of its burrow. With curious unexplained instinct the *Teredo* never breaks through the outside of the wood, nor do the bores of two of these creatures ever intersect.

Although completely dormant in cold weather, the animal engages in furious activity during warm seasons. Adult specimens reach a length of about two feet in northern waters and sometimes as much as six feet in tropical climates.

The ravages of *Teredo navalis*, described in the natural histories of both Pliny and Aristotle, were resisted by ancient Roman shipmasters by a method which is still in occasional use. This method, known as scupper nailing, consists of driving thousands of flat-headed nails at close intervals into the wood to be protected.

Since the rise of industrial civilization the nations of the world have expended millions of dollars in seeking methods to combat this invisible menace. In the last few years investigations have increased in scope and activity as the spread of the creature's activities has brought forceful realization of the seriousness of the problem upon governments, railroads, shipping and other allied industries.

Efforts to resist the onslaught have been handicapped by lack of any centralized bureau containing all available information and by the fact that a material or treatment which is successful under one set of conditions will prove useless in other conditions of temperature and chemical content of water. For example, turpentine wood which was found capable of great resistance at Port Jackson, Australia, was quickly destroyed at Brisbane under seemingly identical conditions. Greenheart, an extremely tough South American wood used successfully in Central and South America, was reduced to pulp in short order in the Panama Canal. The history of this research is made up of many such incidents, relating hundreds of false steps and costly mistakes, but each contributing some particle of information to the final solution.

The attempts to stop the destruction brought about by the shipworm fall naturally into several classifications each of which bears an important relation to the final accomplishment.

The first of these has been a careful study of the many different organisms suspected of destruction. This branch of the problem, which is more advanced than any connected studies, has, largely under the leadership of Mr. Clapp, discovered the locations of the various types of borers, their habits and seasons of breeding and the minutest details concerning their anatomical structure. These studies are of tremendous importance as the groundwork for an intelligent attack.

The second problem is a study of the comparative susceptibility or resistance to attack of various species of wood. Records are even now available for more than 500 different woods of which few laymen have ever heard. Among these are Greenheart from the South American bebeeru tree, Manbarklac, Vera and Angelique from the French and Dutch Guianas and Azobé from African Cameroon. Azobé, incidentally, is the latest hope of the natural scientists, having proved resistant to *Teredo* in the waters near its native territory. Further tests will be undertaken to determine whether this resistance will hold in other waters or whether, as in so many past experiments, a change of temperature and chemical conditions will render it useless.

* * *

An idea of the painstaking nature of the experiments necessary to obtain the most exact scientific data in regard to the habits of *Teredo* and the woods which it inhabits may be gained from one or two examples. The San Francisco Bay Marine Piling Committee has exposed in the waters of that bay more than 100 different types of wood and 27 kinds of eucalyptus alone. In New England within recent weeks there have been placed, under Mr. Clapp's direction, 100 test frames containing eight blocks apiece, along the shore between New York and Eastport, Maine.

In 1922 under the auspices of the United States Government Mr. Clapp undertook the first world-wide study of the shipworm problem. In a group of 1000 selected harbors in all quarters of the globe, east and west from Bermuda to Sumatra and from the North Sea to Montevideo, including practically every harbor on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, he sought to determine the extent of the shipworm's presence. Into each of the thousand harbors was sunk a frame containing 24 blocks of wood numbered consecutively. Every two weeks one of these blocks was removed from each of the frames and sent to Mr. Clapp for examination in his laboratory. So important was this work considered by the nations of the world that every country involved waived all postage rates on the blocks of wood, and they were given free transit half around the world. In all, this one investigator

(Continued on Page 14)

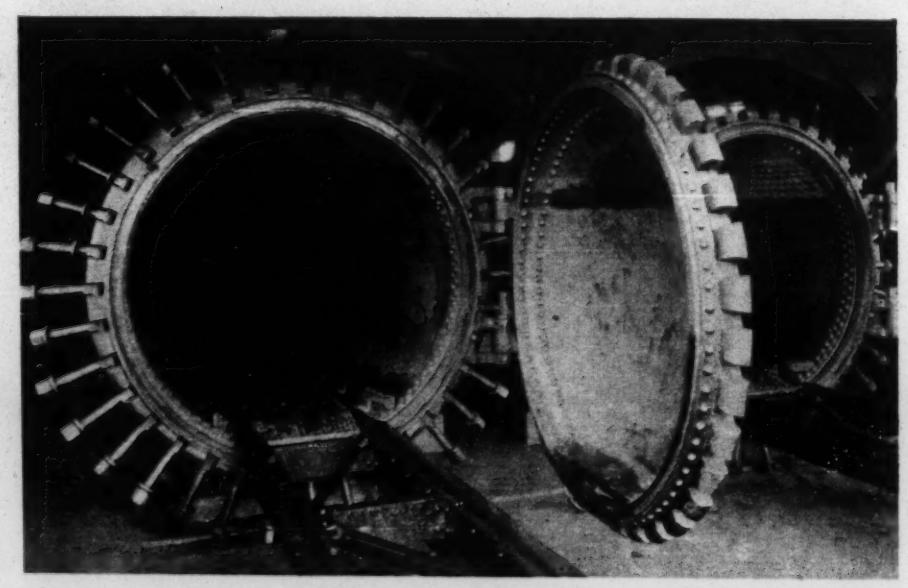


Photo from Blackington

TO PROTECT TIMBER AGAINST THE "WORM"

In These Gigantic Tanks the Timber Intended for Submarine Use Is Sucked Dry of All Moisture and Then Impregnated With Creosote at a Pressure of 20 Pounds Per Square Inch.

A Living Dictionary of Plants

The United States Botanic Garden in Washington Takes Up Its Home in a New Conservatory, Containing One of the Finest Collections in the World

By F. Lamson-Scribner and Tully Nettleton

BY ONE OF THE ODD QUIRKS THAT enter into the growing up of the government services, it happens that the United States Botanic Garden is organized as an adjunct not of any horticultural department, but of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library. But it is more than a quirk of circumstance that Congress has resolved that the nation shall have a botanic garden of really first rank. And it is the result of years of planning and effort that this blossoming, green-fronded reference library of much of the world's vegetation now finds itself established and flourishing in a large new conservatory much visited by tourists.

More than 3350 plants, in all, have been moved from the old Botanic Garden near the Capitol to an adjoining location where the institution will have more space outdoors and in. Of these plants, 313 were palms, trees or shrubs, which with their clumps of earth weighed from one to ten tons and most of which had to be transferred from the old to the new conservatory. There were 2817 smaller conservatory plants and 224 others to be transplanted to the outdoor shrub garden. Tropical plants, ranging from small ferns and cacti to large palms, banana and rubber trees, have become well adapted to their habitat in the new building, and to the original collections are being added whole rooms of orchids, azaleas, nepenthes or insect-catching plants, bromelia or the pineapple family, and so forth.

There are in the United States already a few botanic gardens that compare favorably in extent and organization with the great gardens of Europe and other foreign continents. These include the Missouri or Shaw's Garden in St. Louis, the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, and the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. They are excelled in beauty and breadth of work perhaps only by the renowned Kew Gardens in London, and in area by the 2000-acre expanse of palms, bamboos and wonderful vistas in the tropical garden at Rio de Janeiro. Yet it is believed that a well-developed garden in Washington can serve a distinct purpose, both because the climate favors the growing of species from either the semi-tropics or the fringe of the arctic and because the national capital as a research center is a natural point for the dissemination of plant knowledge.

The United States Botanic Garden has its real origin in a collection of 1100 plants of 500 species brought from the South Seas by an exploring expedition of 1838-42, under the leadership of Capt. Charles Wilkes. This "public greenhouse" was designated as Botanic Garden in an act of Congress in 1855 appropriating money to drain land for it. By 1859 the garden was spoken of in the local press as a pleasant place to visit, with gravel walks and borders of box, rare plants and trees. It was becoming, as such gardens do, a factor in public education. In 1867 was built the conservatory which has just been torn down to make way for the new one which Congress authorized in 1927. For fifty years up to 1912 it was under the hand of a single director, William R. Smith.

The work of relocating the outdoor portions of the garden began as long ago as 1908, when the Crittenden Oak was moved to make room for the Grant Memorial. This was one of the first attempts at transplanting so large a tree, and contributed its bit to the development of the technique of moving full-grown trees. The completion during the last year of the removal of the garden has cleared the Mall between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues for the development of a scenic approach to the Capitol from the west, as originally designed by President Washington and Major L'Enfant in the layout of the city.

The transfer of the plants from the old to the new conservatory took place a little more than a year ago and, although there has since been considerable work of shifting and rearrangement, the plants are now flourishing and firmly rooted. The move was made with the loss of only two plants out of the whole collection, and those were in poor condition to start with. A few others that were not doing well before, including a rather rare attelya palm, are coming out promisingly in the moist, steam-warmed atmosphere of the new conservatory.

To move many of the smaller tropical plants and some of the hardy, outdoor perennials involved careful, even tender handling. But one of the most delicate of the many delicate jobs was the moving of a tall *Pandanus Veitchii*, a member of the screw pine family, growing from Florida south. This specimen eighteen feet high, with saw-edged leaves, has such a succulent fibrous trunk that one could almost cut it down with his fingernail. The room into which this was moved has a sunken center. A platform had to be built from the entry out over the pit, and the fragile tree with its ball of earth was skidded into its position at the side of the room—no chances were taken by picking this one up with a derrick. Once in place it was braced and tied, and now it is thrusting out its characteristic ball-ended aerial roots diagonally downward which will soon supply its own bracing.

Near it there grows now a *Monstera deliciosa*, which bears a fruit said to be the most richly flavored known to men. It puts forth at first a flower resembling a calla lily. In the center of this is a large spadix covered with a mosaic pattern which peels off as the flower fades and the fruit ripens. The interior of this spadix is the bananalike edible portion.

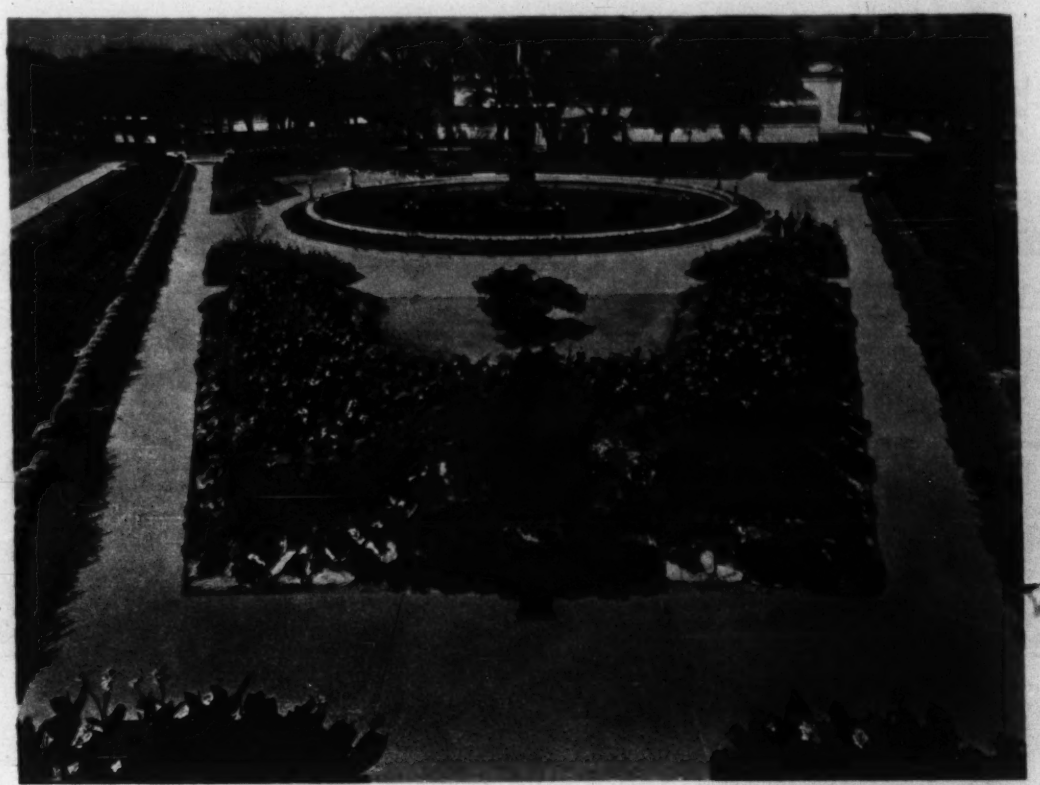
The new conservatory spreads over an area 400 feet long by 300 feet wide, with a central dome 100 feet in diameter and 90 feet high. The entrance hall contains two long pools studded with bluish water lilies, *Nymphala pulcherrima*, brightened with flashing goldfish and bordered with fancy-leafed caladiums and surrounded by tropical shrubs and trees. Beneath the central dome is a sunken area or garden resembling a little valley, through which runs a cascading stream bordered by tall palms rising from a jungle of other tropical plants.

In the wings of the building are separate rooms for special groups of plants. One of these is the fern room, which suggests a softly lighted grotto filled to overflowing with an apparently endless variety of plants whose fronds reflect the most pleasing greens of jade and emerald. Another is the cactus room, sandy and bizarre. Another is given over to the recently acquired orchid collection representing all the principal species and a number of hybrids. Still another room will blossom from January through March with a collection of more than 200 varieties of azaleas, probably the most complete public collection in the world.

The construction of the present conservatory and the laying out of the new grounds have been under the supervision of David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, with William E. Parsons of Chicago as consulting architect. Mr. Lynn was appointed acting director of the Botanic Garden last July. The moving of the old garden was carried out by William A. Frederick, the Capitol landscape gardener, with a crew of fifteen men, and the botanical treasures are now under his immediate charge with W. J. Paget as assistant director, and David Baardsee, foreman gardener.

One of the major activities of the current winter will be the labeling of the thousands of plants in the conservatory to make it actually a museum or living dictionary of plant life, legible to the layman as well as to the scholar, and setting forth its definitions visually and tangibly in the leaves of its subjects.

Such gardens in many parts of the world have long been cherished for their educational value, their cultural influence and their economic importance. Through them as centers the nature and usefulness of thousands of plants have become known as well as their adaptations to decorating the home or beautifying the landscape.



Photo, Theo. Horydczak, Washington

THE OUTDOOR GARDEN

A View From the Top of the Director's Residence, Looking North Toward the Conservatory. The Bartholdi Fountain in the Center.

Photo, Theo. Horydczak, Washington

INSIDE THE CONSERVATORY

This Side of the Main Section Is Devoted to Palms of Various Kinds.

Among the New Books

Professor Zeitlin Offers a New Translation of Montaigne's Essays

The Essays of Michel de Montaigne, translated and edited by Jacob Zeitlin. New York: Knopf. Volume I. $3.50.

IT HAD BEEN known for some time that Professor Zeitlin had in preparation a new translation of the Essays of Montaigne; and now the appearance of the first volume of this work (which carries us to the end of the first Book of the Essays) gratifies expectancy because the task has been accomplished in a manner worthy of the best traditions of American scholarship. The decision to employ as a foundation the late seventeenth-century version of Charles Cotton instead of the more celebrated version of John Florio will surprise and disappoint only those confirmed and stubborn devotees of Elizabethan prose who prefer the floridity of Florio to the balance, crispness and force of his original. The euphuism of the Italianate Englishman, in itself pleasant enough in sufficiently small doses, is inappropriate as a medium for rendering the thought and suggesting the style of Montaigne.

It is true that in comparison with the chaste and controlled French of a later generation Montaigne himself seems formless enough, meandering and unrestrained; but in his time, or at any rate from his pen, French style attained a pitch of serene clarity far beyond anything produced in the same general kind until the age of Dryden. Cotton's prose belongs to that latter age; and breaking with the older tradition of elaborateness it set for itself an ideal of order, correctness and elegance. Professor Zeitlin assembles the testimony of many critics in favor of Florio, and brings out the striking fact that the vogue of his version was really initiated by the Elizabethan enthusiasts of the Romantic period. Before the nineteenth century Cotton had held the field; and to the field he now returns. His style is not only more faithful to his author but is more in harmony with our modern taste. All this is not to say that Professor Zeitlin has merely revised Cotton and brought him up to date. His is an entirely new translation, his own work, his own responsibility; but wherever possible he has striven to retain the appropriate movement and atmosphere of Cotton's prose.

To read Montaigne intelligently it is necessary to distinguish the three successive stages in the composition of the Essays: the edition of 1588; the additions made in the edition of 1588, and the manuscript additions in the famous copy owned by the municipality of Bordeaux, by the author himself. By two simple typographical devices, the use of italic letters and the use of a single symbol to set off certain passages, this necessary distinction between the different strata is made apparent to the most exacting student, while the more casual reader is not bothered by a multitude of textual notes. (The scheme here followed is practically identical with that in Armaingaud's recent edition of the French text.)

The matter of the successive layers of the text of the Essays is not one to concern only the pedantic compiler of lists of variant readings. It affords the best clue we have to the changes and hesitations, fluctuations and windings of Montaigne's development in thought and style. By noting the additions of 1588 to essays composed before 1850 we can catch him in the very act of rendering individual and highly characteristic some of the earliest and least personal of his writings; we can see him changing what was originally but an exercise in the current literary fashion of the *Diverses Leçons* into something the precise like of which had never before appeared in literature.

* * *

This is not to say that in the earliest Essays we have the typical Montaigne. The reader, as Professor Zeitlin forewarns him, must plow through a good deal of antiquated pedantry before he comes to the place where the authentic voice sounds recognizably from the page. For this reason the translator's notes on the chronology of the Essays (based for the most part upon the researches of the French scholar, Pierre Villey, from whom, however, Professor Zeitlin does not hesitate to differ when his own judgment is at variance with Villey's conclusions) are of great aid to intelligent reading. These notes and all other explanatory commentary are gathered together at the end of the volume, so that the easy and steady flow of the text does not suffer from editorial intrusion. The wise reader will, however, not forget that authoritative guidance through the mazes of Montaigne's train of thought is, though not obtruded, readily at hand.

In an introduction of generous length, weighty in substance, dignified in style, Professor Zeitlin recalls the story of Montaigne's career and attaches to it a study of his work. In interpreting the Essays he takes a position which may be described as roughly midway between that of Professor Villey, who emphasizes the Stoic elements in Montaigne's thought, and that of Dr. Armaingaud, who has argued violently for an extreme Epicurean interpretation of the Essays. (Professor Zeitlin would probably agree with the present reviewer that the stubborn fanaticism with which Armaingaud fought this battle of interpretations decreases rather than increases the value of the otherwise attractive Conard edition.)

* * *

The position taken by the new translator is something of a compromise between extremes; for while he recognizes the Stoic elements in the earlier Montaigne and the Epicurean in the later, he is inclined to a commonsense view (which would have met with Montaigne's approval) in which a good deal is accounted for by the fact that the Essays were composed over a long term of years, that experiences broadened the author's outlook and that advancing age mellowed his temperament. He rightly lays much emphasis, too, upon the fact that Montaigne had to proceed with caution lest he be subject to accusations of heresy and that he had to steer a middle course between those unintelligent readers who would find too little in the Essays and those too intelligent readers who would discover too much. Professor Zeitlin's introduction leads, then, through a discussion of his author's style and method and objectives, to a conclusion which stresses the humanism and the amiable wisdom of him whom Sainte-Beuve called "the wisest Frenchman that ever lived."

SAMUEL C. CHEW

A Robert Frost Anniversary

A Boy's Will, by Robert Frost. New York: Holt. $1.75.

CELEBRATING, AS IT WERE, the twenty-first anniversary of Robert Frost's first appearance in print, when the London house of David Nutt brought out "A Boy's Will" in 1913, Henry Holt & Co., first American firm to recognize the genius of this great poet-farmer, now issues a new edition with a decorative frontispiece woodcut by Thomas W. Nason.

It is characteristic of Frost that his firm, gifted hand, which allows itself no superfluous motion, found no noticeable alteration to perform beyond removing a minor lyric—"In Hardwood Groves"—and substituting one entitled "Asking for Roses." The new poem does not make any special contribution.

Reading over again the mellow, substantial lines which are made so skillfully to talk in the plain speech of New Hampshire hills, yet at the same time to flow in the finest of cadency, one reflects that the author is one of the exceptions who should be encouraged to read his own works aloud. No one who has heard him can forget the simple dignity with which he invests each well-turned phrase. It was the reading of "The Tuft of Flowers," contained in this first book, which, when he gave it

ROBERT FROST

before the Men's Club of the Central Congregational Church in Derry, N. H., got him his first real job—as English instructor at Pinkerton Academy.

This volume includes his earliest poem in his collection, "My Butterfly," written at the age of 17, containing the lines:

> Then when I was distraught
> And could not speak,
> Sidelong, full on my cheek,
> What should that reckless zephyr fling
> But the wild touch of thy dye-dusty wing!

There is little to add of comment after Ezra Pound's review, in 1913, of the first edition of these poems, shortly after meeting the shy young American, who did not even know who Pound was when he stumbled into a gathering of literary people at Harold Munro's Poetry Book Shop in London. Those who feel New England as the poet does will find complete satisfaction in the stanza from "A Late Walk" which reads:

> A tree beside the wall stands bare,
> But a leaf that lingered brown,
> Disturbed, I doubt not, by my thought,
> Comes softly rattling down.

Already listed with Shakespeare and Milton in the university libraries of Europe, this American writer's comparably sane and genuine verses are the stuff that will be read and memorized centuries after the theatrical stunts in prosody have perished from the memory of man.

Within the covers of this slim volume are many moods. As the author has been known to remark, "It's well to have all kinds of feelings, for it's all kinds of a world."

P. P. S.

The Battle for Oil

The Secret War, by F. C. Hanighen. New York: John Day. $2.75.

MR. HANIGHEN'S "secret war" is the often imperialistic battle for oil, of which Mr. Hanighen is not the first historian. Certain of his chapters are based on Anton Zischka's writing, a note by the author acknowledges. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Hanighen emphasizes Anglo-American friction in the quest for oil, for Zischka has gone as far as to suggest armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain within 20 years.

It certainly is not amiss that the peoples of these two countries, who have so much in common and who are rapidly increasing their respect for each other, should be made aware of the dangers to which certain of their capitalists may be exposing this mutual regard. But it is not certain that mere muckraking can avoid adding to the dangers via those questionable sentiments usually classified as national pride.

"The Secret War" contains interesting chapters. The writer's style makes easy, rapid reading. And current international difficulties over a proposed Manchukuo state oil monopoly in Manchuria give added significance to some of his deductions. It may be due entirely to the fact that documentation is assembled under notes-by-chapters at the end of the book that the sometimes startling declarations in the text seem less substantial than those in "Merchants of Death." Some of these documentations refer to secret service and other governmental files, giving even the index numbers. Yet one reads without dropping his reservations.

For instance, the writer says of a British oil group that "they wanted to keep oil out of the hands of the French and the American companies." But the reader has to fall back on his own perception to balance that statement with the fact that the British group doubtless wanted to keep oil out of the hands of its British competitors also. Those who can supply frequent footnotes of this sort to Mr. Hanighen's pages may read them with some profit.

About the Bible

The Ancestry of Our English Bible, by Ira M. Price. New York: Harper. $2.50.

TO MEET THE GROWING interest in the development of the Bible, Harper has issued a ninth edition of Dr. Price's story of the writing, copying, translating and publishing of the Bible. It was written in popular vein as a series of 11 articles for the Sunday School Times, in 1904; and the material was expanded to about twice its size and issued in book form two years later. The book enjoyed popularity from the first, being recognized as an authoritative text for beginners in the study of the background of the Scriptures.

It has now been revised and brought up to date; and although the amount of new material is relatively small, it adequately summarizes the important manuscript discoveries during the last 30 years. An informative chapter on Recent and Modern-Speech Translations has also been added, which should help the student in making a choice. The book is amply illustrated and interestingly written, and should prove to be a helpful addition to any library.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Gorky on Three Predecessors

Gorky's Reminiscences of Tolstoy, Chekhov and Andreev. London: The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.

GORKY'S REMINISCENCES of Tolstoy were first translated into English 14 years ago. But they have long been out of print and their republication with the notes on Chekhov and Andreev was a necessity. For the Tolstoy fragments are a masterpiece. They make perhaps the most vivid, the most intimate, the most human picture of the great novelist that we have, a picture fresh from the intuition of another man of genius and more profoundly revealing than the diaries.

Gorky lived in Tolstoy's house in the period before "the flight," and as each of the episodes or conversations recorded in the reminiscences took place, he wrote them down. They appear without alteration and the words come to us with, as it were, Tolstoy's breath still on them.

With the serious, easily shocked young man Tolstoy played with malice: "'What do you think of yourself? Do you love your wife? Do you think my son, Leo, has talent? . . .' He is the devil and I am still a babe and he should leave me alone."

* * *

The element of cunning and egotism, the extraordinary skepticism that warred continually with his faith, the desire to dominate, the "sin of pride," his desire to *force* men to accept his teaching—these Gorky perceived in the sly, shrewd aristocrat whose genius he admired and whose "disproportionately overgrown individuality" he regarded as a monstrous phenomenon. He was "the bogatyr" whom the earth cannot hold. But "even the most hostile feelings which he aroused were of a kind not to oppress but rather to explode the soul; they made it more sensitive and capacious."

The final picture of the inhuman Tolstoy sitting on the shore among the stones with his head on his hands, the wind blowing his beard through his fingers, is famous:

> He was looking into the distance out to sea, and the little greenish waves rolled up obediently to his feet and fondled them as though they were telling something about themselves to the old magician. He, too, seemed to me like an old stone come to life, who knows all the beginnings and the ends of things, considers when and what will be the end of the stones, the grasses of the earth, the waters of the sea, and of the whole universe from the pebble to the sun. . . . Suddenly, in a moment of madness, I felt it is possible, he will get up, wave his hand, and the sea will become solid and glassy, the stones will begin to move and cry out, everything around him will come to life, acquire a voice, and speak in their different voices of themselves, of him, against him.

* * *

The recollections of Chekhov, for whom Tolstoy's feeling was delicate and tender, are briefer and less vivid. Gorky praises Chekhov's art and says he was a man ingenuously shy, who could not say openly to people "Now do be more decent."

About the fantastic Andreev he is much more entertaining and illuminating. Gorky had admired his work and they became great friends. Andreev hated writing and was not content to be an artist but wanted to be regarded as a philosopher as well. Unfortunately, says Gorky, his stock of knowledge was very small. Gorky's weakness as the self-educated peasant was for knowledge. Tolstoy had already rebuked him for it; and Andreev said, "A book to you is like a fetish to a savage." The friendship with Andreev lasted 10 years and survived violent disagreements and great misfortunes. He was a creature who flew to extremes. "I hate all those," he cried, "who for dogmatic motives hamper the free, capricious play of their inner ego." The always rather shocked, hard-working, cautious and slow-thinking Gorky had plenty of opportunity of observing this free, capricious play in action: and he records it with that objectivity and detachment which makes the Russians supreme in the art of telling stories about people, in writing about them as a child might talk about the odd behavior of ants dug up with a stick.

V. S. PRITCHETT

MAXIM GORKY

Lyrics Well Mounted

Brief Procession, by Anne Lloyd. New York: Putnam. $1.50.

INCLUDING MANY POEMS which appeared originally in magazine and newspaper columns, Mrs. Lloyd's second volume of verse maintains a lyrical quality smooth and satisfying. Keenly sensitive to form and color in animate and inanimate subjects, she offers a verse reproduction as one would a stone, precious or semiprecious, carefully cut and polished and mounted in a setting of suitable design.

The humility of her approach lends sincerity to the emotion which her lines convey. The vivid personal experience is comfortably controlled by a philosophy which saves the more sober stanzas from becoming depressing, and the reader who does not wish to share the lowest depths of any poet's pain and martyrdom will applaud such lines as:

> Who could be lonely where blue water crawls
> Close to pink mallows up an ivory beach?
> This is a day when sound of voices palls.
> I have no need of speech.

The poet's appreciation of the commonplace and her intelligent restriction of her writing to themes most familiar to her are shown in the poem entitled "Origins," part of which reads:

> I play upon the tusks of jungle beasts,
> And loop the sea in corals round my throat:
> Silver is mined to ornament my feasts;
> Cocoons concerned in fashioning my coat. . . .
> I would live reverently, encompassed by
> These sacrificial things—for who am I?

Dutton will publish in March the American edition of Walter Starkie's "Spanish Raggle-Taggle." The English edition (John Murray) was reviewed in this newspaper on Dec. 22.

History of the World War

A History of the Great War, by C. R. M. F. Crutwell. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.50.

AN INTERPRETATIVE account of the World War compressed within 600 pages is the creditable achievement Mr. Crutwell, principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and a former British army officer in France, has wrought from the unwieldy mass of data piled up by the day-to-day record of the war.

The author's background as scholar and soldier is apparent in the selection of salient details and interpretation of military strategy. Arrangement of the book in chapters relating to zones of action rather than entirely according to chronological unfoldment may be confusing to readers who attempt to follow out the thread of events rather than concentrate on a particular phase.

The amazing thing about a work so manifestly factual and unbiased is the feeling of horror which even the bare record of happenings is certain to arouse. Human life was shockingly cheap in those four years. A few great characters emerge from the conflict. But the evil attributes of human nature appear to hold a remorseless grip upon an incessantly tragic train of events.

Political intrigue, gold-braided treachery, tactical incompetence, gross blundering of leadership, discord and distrust among Allied commands—all these fatal propensities are exposed in Mr. Crutwell's dispassioned judgment of the record. Surprisingly few and vague are the lines which attempt to outline the causes of that holocaust of humanity, and its absolute subjection of human reasoning.

Behind the picture of destruction lurks the frightful injustice of the war system, which gives the destinies of millions into the keeping of a few men, who frequently appear to have swelled the slaughter of their fellow men to perpetuate temporal power or to appease their selfish pride.

The author outlines and analyzes to some extent the important military and naval operations of the Entente and Central Powers. The western theater holds the greatest interest. While Mr. Crutwell seeks to be absolutely fair, the tone of this book has a slight but perceptible pro-British ring, especially where he deals with Great Britain as a whole rather than with his individual countrymen. On the other hand, the book seems less prejudiced toward individual German leaders than toward the Imperial German Government, particularly during the early phases of the conflict.

This history brings out quite clearly that the rabid war spirit, the intense human hatred engendered by the conflict, appears to have permeated the home areas far more completely than the war zones. We have the amazing record of the aftermath to the first battle of Ypres, when British soldiers came out of their lines at Christmas time to fraternize with the German troops, play games between the trenches, and exchange visits to rival dugouts.

Furthermore this history touches a vital spot where it deals with mutinous outbreaks which threatened to paralyze rival forces during the latter stages of the struggle. There is no doubt that the relentless waste of human life, largely through incompetent leadership, aroused the common soldier in some instances to the point of open rebellion. In view of the antiwar propaganda, intensified in recent months by investigations of the munitions industry, one cannot but wonder if a subtle war propaganda can ever again arouse the will to sustain a general war.

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Stopping the Shipworm

(Continued from Page 10)

has personally examined and catalogued more than 100,000 separate pieces of wood.

The third front on which natural science is pushing forward its attack on *Teredo* is the study of superficial treatments of wood and the comparative values of paints and exterior coatings. These treatments are successful on ships and structures easily removed from the water for retreatment, but are of little or no value on structures which by nature must remain permanently under water. The most efficient of the exterior coatings in common use is copper paint of a good grade, frequently applied.

* * *

A fourth field of research has been the subject of the greatest study and has yielded the most favorable results in this stubborn struggle with a subtle enemy. This field is the study of methods of impregnating wood with substances which are either toxic to or offer actual mechanical resistance to the shipworms. Scores of such materials and combinations of materials have been tested either in actual service or through a painstaking series of experimental exposure tests.

To inject a solution to sufficient depth to insure permanence in underwater construction requires machinery of mammoth proportions. There are two methods of impregnation. One makes use of open tanks containing many thousands of gallons of heated preservative into which the timber is dipped. The other, more mechanically advanced, consists of huge tanks in which either a vacuum or pressure treatment or both may be applied to the pilings and timbers to be immunized.

The cost and size of the mechanical devices necessary to this work are staggering to the imagination of the layman. Tanks are in use up to 125 feet long and 8 feet in diameter, capable of submerging 24,000 square feet of boards or 1800 cubic feet of poles and pilings into 30,000 gallons of treating materials. With such devices capable of exerting up to 200 pounds pressure per square inch an amount of preservative sometimes in excess of 20 pounds per cubic foot can be forced into the interior of the wood under treatment.

The most common chemicals used in carrying on experimental impregnation have been the soluble salts, copper sulphate, acetate of lead and the long list of kindred substances. Hundreds of solutions have been tried and rejected. In the opinion of Mr. Clapp and the majority, although not all, of his colleagues the most successful resistant to date has been creosote.

* * *

In long run tests this substance has proved of great value. Well-creosoted piling has withstood the ravages of marine borers for more than 20 years in locations where untreated woods have succumbed in three to four years.

These are the four main offensives on which the battle is being carried forward. There have been other individual experimental attempts, many of them patented processes, some practical in conception, others ingenious in the extreme, but far too costly for practical value.

The method of scupper nailing, using alternating nails of copper and iron, shows some promise. Other mechanical means, such as winding the timbers with iron and copper wire or encasing them with felt saturated in a resistant solution, prove of little lasting value. Sheathing all submarine structures in copper would be absolutely foolproof but prohibitive because of cost and necessary care.

Among substitutes for wood, cement has been most widely used and has been another subject of wide research. While good cement properly placed is not subject to attack by marine borers, chemical action set up by salt water has frequently injured many large structures. The use of iron and steel has been treated in many reports which show that while these materials are capable of long service they are subject to costly breaks and mechanical wear, aside from their original high cost. The final solution of the problem must necessarily take into account the expense of the treatment or material as a factor of major importance.

* * *

According to Mr. Clapp, organized effort to overcome the menace which *Teredo navalis* threatens is handicapped chiefly by lack of adequately correlated long-term observations. He advises strongly the formation of a central bureau for the collection and sorting of all data on marine construction. With the cooperation of contractors and engineers, this bureau would receive minute data on types of construction, time of service and local conditions of climate and chemical content of the water.

A centralized headquarters of this description could not be dependent on the vagaries of political government if it were to be successful. Such a bureau would best be under direct control of such societies as the American Railway Engineers Association and the American Wood Preservers Association, whose membership is made up of those most vitally interested in the solution of the problem.

When the sporadic efforts of the past have been so correlated, and future information and experiments marshaled under centralized generalship, natural science with a united front will have the upper hand in its ceaseless effort to halt and overcome the billions of dollars of damage laid to the overwhelming ravages of *Teredo navalis* and its kindred marine destroyers.

THE PORT OF QUEBEC IN WINTER

This Striking Picture, With the Chateau Frontenac Looming Against the Sky, Was Made by M. Armand Richard of Quebec and Was Awarded Second Prize in a Photographic Exhibition Organized by the Travel Council of the Province of Quebec.

Three-Frontier Farming

FARMING IS an adventurous and complicated occupation when carried on at a junction of three European frontiers.

The laborers have to have passports to go from one field to another on a farm near Bratislavia, called "Antonienhof," because the holding lies at the junction of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The heraldic ensigns of the three countries are to be seen on an obelisk erected in the center of the estate which covers about 2800 acres. With a few steps one can walk around the obelisk—with the necessary passports—and, at the same time, pass through three countries. Or one can stand with one foot in Austria and the other in Hungary, and stretch a hand into Czechoslovakia to feel which way the wind is blowing there.

All persons resident in the "Antonienhof" or employed there—owners, managers, assistants and laborers—possess special frontier passes which they must produce whenever they cross the borders. With such strict regulations in force unexpected happenings are frequent.

An Austrian laborer, who was working on the Hungarian part of the farm, once wanted to take four sacks of potatoes to his home less than a mile distant, but, as he had no export license, he was prevented from doing so. When at last the official paper, authorizing him to export four sacks of potatoes from Hungary to Austria reached him, the potatoes had decayed.

But the most intricate business is the sale of wheat, reaped in Hungarian sections of the estate, at an Austrian market. No less than eleven official formalities are prescribed. In addition to Austrian and Hungarian customs houses, the ministries of foreign affairs, the national banks of the two states, tax offices and banking houses, quite a squadron of clerks and officials are involved in such a transaction, no matter how large or small the quantity in question is.

G. W. S.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

RUTH BRYAN OWEN, first American woman to represent her country abroad as minister or ambassador, was a member of the United States Congress from 1929 to 1933. During the World War she served as a nurse in a voluntary aid detachment with the British Army in the Egypt-Palestine campaign.

KURT SCHUSCHNIGG became Chancellor of Austria upon the assassination last July of Engelbert Dollfuss. He had previously held the portfolios of Justice and of Education in the government of the Federal State.

JANET MABIE contributes another of her intimate portraits of people in the news.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON is the Monitor's Geneva correspondent.

RUFUS COMPTON MADDUX has been engaged in economic research throughout New England for the last three years. He is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

JOHN A. MAY, of London, is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE has been a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors for more than two years. He has been a worker for the Cause of Christian Science, as practitioner, teacher, lecturer, editor, and as a trustee in the Publishing House, since he became a member of The Mother Church in 1894.

INSTRUCTOR-COMMANDER MORTON H. MOYES, B. Sc., F. R. G. S., R. A. N., has had long experience in antarctic exploration. He was a member of the Second Base Party at Queen Mary Land, the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914, also member of the Shackleton Relief Expedition, Ross Sea, 1916-17, and of the Antarctic Research Expedition, 1929-30.

FRED HAWES is a Boston free-lance writer, a contributor to leading newspapers.

F. LAMSON-SCRIBNER, agrostologist, has had a long career in the United States Department of Agriculture. In this capacity, he has been in charge of exhibits at fairs and expositions in St. Louis, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Buenos Aires, Turin, Lethbridge, Alta.; Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. He has also seen service in the Philippines and in Brazil. TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer.

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2. Use only pencil or pen.
3. No drawings will be returned.
4. Write your name, address, age and occupation on back of drawing.
5. All drawings must be received in Minneapolis by Feb. 1st, 1935. Prizes will be awarded for drawings best in proportion and neatness by Federal Schools Faculty.

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Amelia Earhart

(Continued from Page 3)

include our sister, for much of our effort has been inspired by her."

Katherine Wright, foreseeing that it would take money to support her brothers in their aeronautical dreams, had mastered Latin and Greek, and she taught classes in the subjects to earn money so they could dream their dreams and make them come true, instead of being hobbled in a printing shop. Perhaps it was remembering Katherine Wright that AE got herself a job in a telephone office, so flying lessons could be paid for.

* * *

As I look back on the years of knowing her since immediately after the "Friendship" flight in 1928, I suppose that, with the experiences and the acclaim that have come to her, she must be inwardly considerably changed. Then in 1932 she made the solo flight, and she has made enviable records since. But outwardly she seems exactly the same person she has been since the first time I saw her; that day she flew to Boston where a vast reception and clamor were waiting for her; she was as unconcerned as if she was going to a shop to buy a pound of butter. It was hot, and the cabin windows were open, and she had a hat on that was like the folded feathers of a bird; and she put her feathered head down on the sill of the window and slept like an infant, with a little smile edging her mouth and no sign that she had just returned from a transatlantic flight most men would not care to face.

I think the ballyhoo and the tinsel glamour that surround her appearances scarcely touch her. Certainly they do not fool her into any false picture of herself. She asks no favors as a hostage to fame. She steals around as unostentatiously as her height and her remarkably modeled face will let her.

As we drove out from New York to Rye one day, a little boy flew out from the sidewalk at a traffic stop and yelled, "Buy a Saturday Evening Post?" but his jaw dropped as he looked at her, and he didn't wait to make the sale, and he scuttled back to the sidewalk and said to his companion, "That's that Amelia Earhart in that car, lookit!" And the companion said, "Huh? Where? You're kidding." And the boy said, anxiously, with an eye on the lights, "No I ain't; lookit." And the boy rushed over to the car and jumped on the running board and peered into her face and said, "Are you Amelia Earhart?" and she laughed and said, "Yes," and the boy gaped and said, "Gee," and then, being *au courant* with his times, "Would you give me an autygraph?" and the lights changed and she called at him, "Send me your name to Rye, and I'll send you mine." That sort of thing is very simple, but it takes a kind of gift to do it effortlessly, and she has that gift.

* * *

What she has done I think is so definitely past to her that it scarcely has any existence any longer. What she may do, if she works hard and uses what has happened to her conscientiously as a stepping stone, is what may count. Not for herself, selfishly, but as a means of paying her way in the world. I think perhaps there is no way to indicate this true simplicity, this caring to be about some worthy work in the world, better than to summon one more picture of her at home, a little before she left for the west coast.

Among the guests was a boy. The talk crept—as it almost never does—around to many honors bestowed on her for the solo flight. Something was said about where the decorations and medals were. Much against her will she was persuaded to get them out, to show to the boy. With a rueful smile she scuffed slowly up the blue tile stairs in her old, soft slippers, and presently scuffed down again, carrying a small, russet leather suitcase. "The old lady shows her medals!" she jeered at herself.

Wide World Photos
BEFORE FAME FOUND HER
Miss Earhart in 1928, Just Before Her First Atlantic Flight.

We flopped down on the floor around the suitcase. I was glad to see the collection myself.

In velvet or tooled leather boxes there were the orders, from France and Belgium, Italy, Roumania, Sweden, and from eminent scientific organizations scattered over the face of the globe. Bright ribbons dangling glimmering, jeweled decorations, and beautifully designed medals, symbols of the world's regard for bravery and accomplishment.

We pored over them and their meaning, and the events of 1928 and 1932 with which they were connected marched by in a little parade. . . .

The ribbon of the Legion of Honor gleamed in its time in the palm of her hand. She didn't say anything, and she looked detached.

We thought of the take-off from Harbor Grace and the gathering night over the Atlantic. . . . A pounding engine. . . . Little flames, spitting from a poor weld in a manifold ring. . . . Twelve years of flying back of her. Ahead of her, what? Fog. . . . The altimeter, gone out of commission. . . . Wings growing suspiciously heavy with a gathering crust of ice. . . . The words of an old jingle. "Oh I'LL take the high road, and you take the low road, and I'll be in London before you. . . . " The hours, passing like lumbering oxen. . . . Londonderry. . . .

"Gee," murmured the boy, staring from the fabled ribbon to the curly headed girl as she put it back in its case.

" 'Gee' is right," said AE, snapping the lock of the suitcase, and setting it aside to be carried back to its hiding place, "I'd better see what there is in the house to eat. or you and I won't get any supper."

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He Who Takes May Be the Loser

(Continued from Page 7)

the flesh and blood and mold it to their own ends, they perceive not at all the reality, which is not fleshly but spiritual.

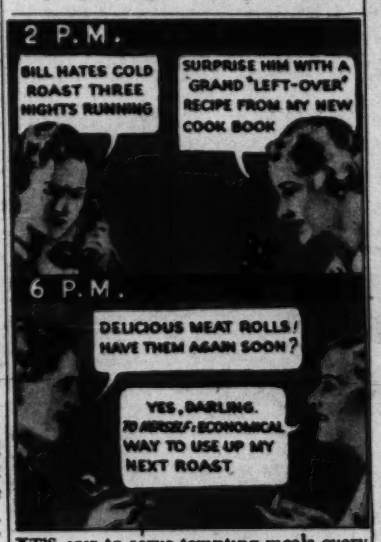
Children, too, fail to receive the wisdom won by loving which parents can express, and in trying to possess their parents as a source of material supply, whence they receive house and food, and things to wear, and money to spend, by their acquisitive endeavor deprive themselves of the real receiving whereby they could be partakers of things unseen, the things of Spirit. How often a man looks back to childhood's days with poignant regret over his selfishness which, in trying to satisfy himself, shut out the genuine intercourse from heart to heart which is discernible now to be of all things the most desirable.

The demands of selfishness are like that Slough of Despond of which Bunyan writes, into which had been poured countless loads of good earth without any semblance of a good road across it. There is no road to happiness across the bog of selfish desire. Exaction of service incessantly, thankless demanding, unreasoning control, narrow-minded judgment and perversity, indicate the acquisitive tendency, which by its cruel grasp causes the delicacy of affection and the tenderness of love to wane. Yet it is love that it demands,—not understanding that by giving true love one walks in the only way wherein to receive it. Jesus revealed this scientific way when he said: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

What then is the problem before men and nations? It is to be receptive of the divine idea. It seems clear that it is not the nation as such but the individuals composing the nation who must be changed from the sense of separateness to the ideal of unity. A group of persons worshiping the same "goddess of birth" and using mutually understandable language may originally have formed the coherence called a nation. The very word itself is composed from that which means birth, and the words of Jesus apply to any nation on earth, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh." But, *per contra*, "that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

In every tongue and nation there are enlightened individuals born from above in the sense that they perceive the madness of nation lifting up sword against nation and crowning birth with death perpetually. They have perceived the reality of an unseen kingdom wherein ideal conditions may prevail. The common mind names these theories "utopian," thinking thus to indicate their impracticability. But every Christian in the world should definitely expect that kingdom to come "wherein dwelleth righteousness," and should know that it comes not with outward observation, but is "within." Hence the expectation that men will be redeemed to God "out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation." This surely means that men as individuals shall be "born of water and of the Spirit,"—thus finding purification from error and gaining the inspiration of Love,—and shall naturally unite in a kingdom, or church universal, where government brings blessing forever, for it is the government of divine Love.

This kingdom will appear in proportion as men and women and children, ceasing to interfere and meddle with one another, become individually receptive of the divine idea. As a matter of fact, all that is necessary to bless, comfort, sustain, now is. All we have need of, all we can desire of good, all we can dream of bliss, is like an inheritance awaiting our home-coming.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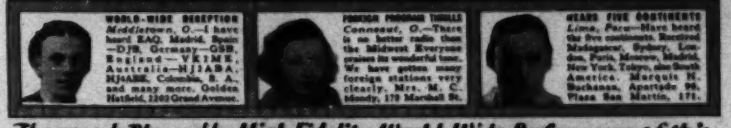
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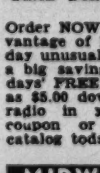

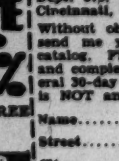

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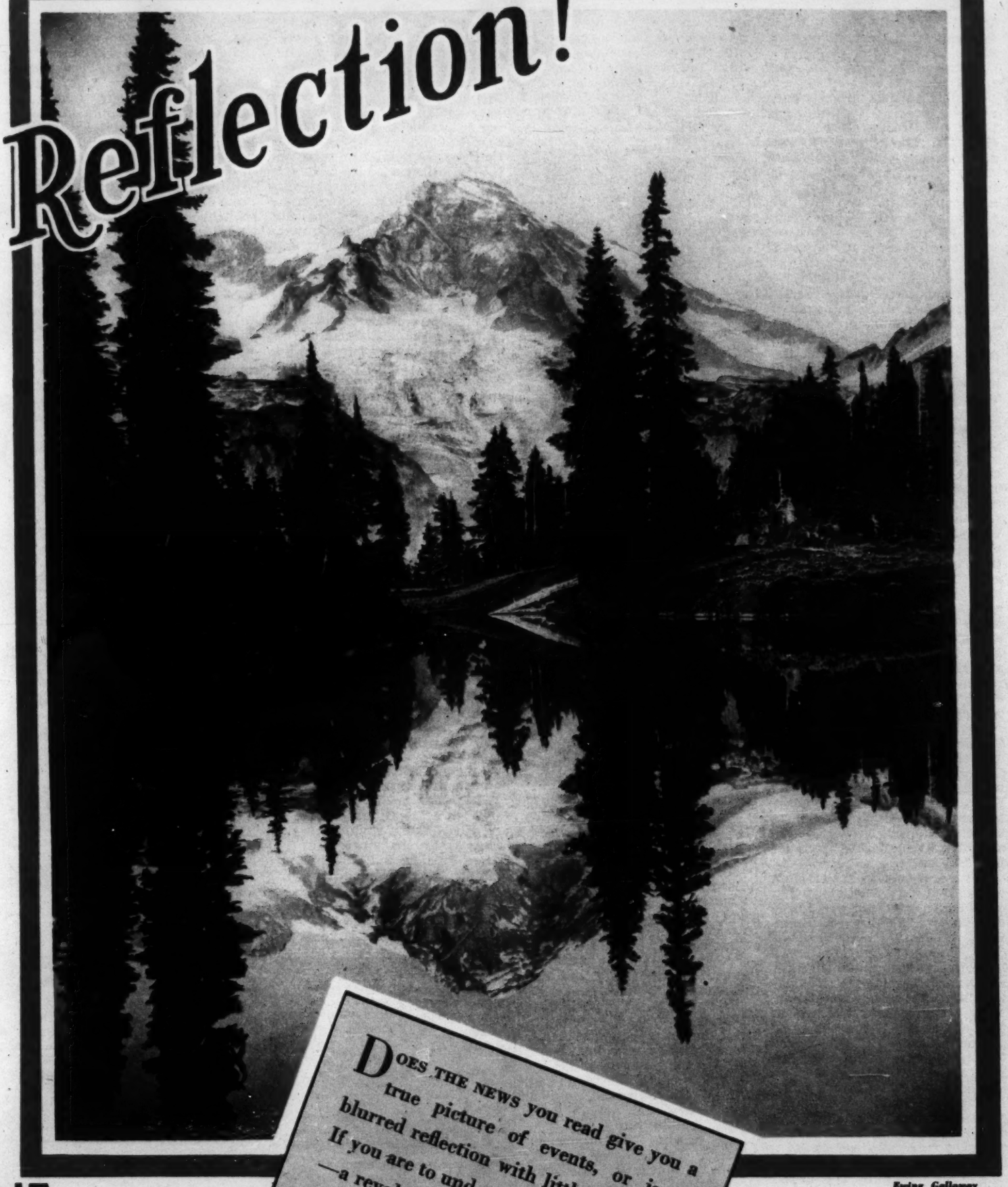

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